The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4609. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from cholera?

Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION

in any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON

of 1849 this Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

and we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

The great strengthening Tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!!

resulting from any cause whatever.

Prostration of the System, induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OR DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE. SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

will find in this Bitters a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

and diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is the only sure, certain and safe remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torpidity of that important organ of digestion, the liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system; hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

take the place of

Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys. And Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we select those of well-known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we will pay one thousand dollars to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, Esq., New-York, No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to

Yours truly,

A. McMAKIN.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.:

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1862.

From Rev. Levi J. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that your's was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE:

Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, No. 631 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JONES & EVANS, Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The agency in NEW-YORK is at HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Address from the Democratic Senators and Representatives.

They Indorse the Proposed Philadelphia Convention.

The Report on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill Agreed to in the House.

The Bill Now Waits the Signature of the President.

Defeat of the Amendment to Transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Finally Passed.

Half a Million for the Relief of Destitute Indians at the South.

Further Progress of the Tariff Bill in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 3.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION INDORSED.

To the People of the United States:

Dangers threaten the Constitution. The citadel of our liberties is directly assailed. The future is dark unless the people will come to the rescue. In this hour of peril "National Union" should be the watchword of every true man. As essential to nations union we must maintain unimpaired the rights, the dignity and the equality of the States, including the right of representation in Congress, and the exclusive right of each State to control its own domestic concerns, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. After a uniform construction of the Constitution for more than half a century, in the assumption of new and arbitrary powers, the Federal Government is subversive of our system and destructive of liberty. A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the citizens of all the States is necessary to the perpetuity of the Union. At present eleven States are excluded from the national council. For seven long months the present Congress has persistently denied any right of representation to the people of these States. Laws affecting their highest and dearest interests have been passed without their consent and in disregard of the fundamental principle of free government. This denial of representation has been made to all the members from a State, although the State, in the language of the President, presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. The representatives of nearly one-third of the States have not been consulted with reference to the great questions of the day. There has been no nationality surrounding the present Congress. There has been no intercourse between the representatives of the two sections producing mutual confidence and respect. In the language of the distinguished Lieutenant-General: "It is to be regretted that at this time there cannot be a greater commingling between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those intrusted with the law-making power. This state of things should be removed at once and forever. Therefore to preserve the National Union, to vindicate the sufficiency of our admirable Constitution, to guard the States from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union, and to bring together those who are unnaturally severed, and for these great national purposes only, we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday, fourteenth day of August next, and endorse the principles therein set forth.

We therefore respectfully but earnestly urge upon our fellow-citizens in each State and Territory and Congressional District in the United States, in the interest of union and in a spirit of harmony, and with direct reference to the principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the selection of wise, moderate and conservative men to represent them in said Convention, to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Union, the Constitution maintained, and peace bless the whole country.

Signed by W. E. Niblack, Anthony Thornton, Michael C. Kerr, G. S. Shanklin, Garrett Davis, H. Grider, Thos. E. Noell, Samuel J. Randall, Lewis W. Ross, Stephen Taber, J. M. Humphrey, John Hogan, B. M. Boyer, U. G. Bergen, Chas. Goodyear, Chas. H. Winfield, A. H. Coffroth, Lovell H. Rousseau, Philip Johnson, Chas. A. Eldridge, John L. Dawson, Reverdy Johnson, Thos. A. Hendricks, Wm. Wright, James Guthrie, J. A. McDougall, Wm. Radford, S. S. Marshall, Myer Strouse, Chas. Sitgreaves, S. E. Ancona, E. N. Hubbell, B. C. Ritter, A. Harding, A. J. Glossbrenner, E. R. V. Wright, A. J. Rogers, H. McCullough, F. C. Le Blond, and W. E. Finck. L. S. TRIMBLE.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1866.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House, to-day, devoted the chief part of the session to the coal section of the Tariff Bill, and after a very warm contest, the extreme protectionists amended the Committee's report by striking out fifty cents per ton on all coal imported. This was carried by the close vote of fifty-one to fifty, the decisive vote being cast by Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Western Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. It is altogether probable that when the bill gets into the House this section will be beaten. The reaction against many features of the bill deemed excessive and unjust is increasing, and its passage by more than a majority vote doubtful. The lobbyists in behalf of coal, iron, &c., however, do not relax their efforts, and predict greater success in a full House.

THE TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Tax Bill, at their meeting to-day, completed the bill so far as its administrative functions are concerned, but passed over all the contested points, the consideration of which will begin to-morrow, the Committee taking no holiday.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, as settled in Committee of Conference, the points of which I telegraphed last evening, was reported to both houses to-day and agreed to. The Bureau question in the shape of legislation for its continuance now for the second time comes before the President for his consideration. The first bill extended the Bureau three years. This bill extends it but two, and in all respects is a vast improvement upon the former. In fact, it does the freedmen the smallest amount of justice that is consistent with good faith.

THE APPOINTING POWER.

The question of the passage of some bill to prescribe the tenure of office and the President's appointing power is again revived. It is understood that the subject has latterly been considered seriously in some of the Senate caucuses on nominations. Senators allege that further information as to the President's intended action after the adjournment of Congress is the inspiring motive for this action.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN, of New-York, who has been very successful, as Chairman of the Printing Committee, in saving money to the Government by cutting down useless jobs of printing, was to-day beaten for the first time on a report against printing twenty-five thousand extra copies of the Agricultural report for 1864. Members regard this report as a sort of sop for their agricultural constituents, and in the approaching campaign one copy thereof is worth about one vote. In view of its bestowal by his faithful members, Uncle Sam pays transportation and all other charges.

THE ROUSSEAU AND GRINNELL AFFAIR.

From expressions of members of the House since the report of the Rousseau-Grinnell Committee, it seems hardly possible that a vote of two-thirds—necessary for expulsion—can be obtained. It is believed that Gen. ROUSSEAU would prefer expulsion to a public reprimand before the bar of the House.

PUBLIC MONIES IN BANKS.

The House Committee on Banks and Currency addressed a circular letter to all the Government Depository Banks—394 in number—with regard to their deposits of public money, and in thirty days received returns from all but one.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day reached the large sum of $2,259,420 50, making $4,750,000 for the first two days of July.

THE REBEL GEN. MAGRUDER—HIS OPINION OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

A letter has been received here from the rebel Gen. MAGRUDER, now in Mexico, who writes to a friend asking him to intercede with our Government, that he may not be arrested. "I want permission," he says, "to return to the United States. The Imperial Government has gone to destruction, and has no money, and we have to get away from here. Many have already left. PRICE and myself and some others are still here, but we are compelled to look out for some other place to go to. There is no hope for anything more here."

CONFIRMED.

Mr. STEALEY O. AKELEY was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Customs for the district of Michigan.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day by the President were Col. LEN. A. HARRIS, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Ohio. Col. HARRIS was among the first to volunteer his services when the rebellion broke out, and his military record for gallant services is one to be proud of. He had command of the Second Ohio during several hard fought battle. Col. HARRIS is one of the most popular citizens in Hamilton County, as he is at present the Mayor of Cincinnati. Also PETER A. KEYSER to be Assessor of the Third, Hon. LEONARD MYERS' District, Pennsylvania. Also Hon. JESSE O. NORTON, Ex-Member of Congress, to be United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Also Gen. C. W. LE GENDRE, Consul at Amoy, China. Gen. LE GENDRE was badly wounded during the war, losing an eye and part of the jaw, and is highly recommended by the Generals under whom he served.

REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report favorably upon Senator HARRIS' bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States.

THE TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Tax Bill will be ready to report on Thursday.

TELEGRAPH LINES AND POST ROUTES.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads have agreed to report favorably on the Senate bill to establish telegraph lines over the post routes. The Committee has also agreed to report favorably on the general bill establishing post routes in the United States.

THE FOURTH.

The Executive Mansion and all the Government Departments are to be closed to-morrow, and business of all kinds will be suspended. We have no programme for Fourth of July, and Washington bids fair to be to-morrow one of the dullest cities in America.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Among the various efforts to put an end to alleged frauds and abuses in the management of Indian affairs that have been recently made was an amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill in the Senate, which provided for the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the control of the Interior to the War Department. This amendment failed to-day by a vote of 12 to 21. It was believed by the advocates of the transfer that any change of management of the Indian affairs would be beneficial; but it was not clearly shown that the proposed transfer would remedy the supposed evil.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Acting Rear-Admiral PEARSON, commanding the Pacific Squadron, dated Bay of Callao, June 1, in which he gives the following report concerning the condition and employment of the vessels of which it is composed:

The flagship *Powhatan* is in good condition and will remain at Callao until the 20th of June, when she will proceed to Panama, and there meet the *Lancaster* on her arrival at that place. The steamer *Lancaster* is repairing at Mare Island Navy-yard, but is expected to be ready for her officers and crew by the middle of June. The steamer *Suwanee* is in good condition and was in the Gulf of California at last advices. The steamer *Saginaw* is getting ready at the Mare Island Navy-yard to assist the Western Union Telegraph Company. The ship *St. Marys* needs repairs and will be ordered to Mare Island in a few days. The steamer *Suwanee* is in excellent condition, and is now at Valparaiso, Chili.

The steamer *Mohongo* is ordered to Guayaquil, and when no longer needed there to proceed to Panama and the ports of Central America. She is in good condition. The steamer *Tuscarora* is in good condition, and ordered to visit all the commercial ports between Callao and Valparaiso, and should she find the Spanish fleet in any port to remain there for the protection of American interests. Should she not meet the Spanish fleet, then to proceed to Valparaiso. The steamer *Wateree* is very foul. She is to be docked and then sent wherever most needed. The steamer *Nyack* is in good condition and now at Callao, but will proceed to Panama in a few days to relieve the *St. Marys*. The storeship *Fredonia* is at Callao, in excellent condition. The storeship *Farallones* is now at Panama and in good condition.

MEXICAN NEWS—THE YELLOW FEVER AT TAMPICO.

A letter from the Gulf Squadron, dated June 12, says:

"I have reliably ascertained that the State forces of Tamaulipas are *en route* from the City of Victoria for Tampico, with about 1,000 men of all arms; and, judging from the weak condition of its defences, I have not the slightest doubt but that the expedition will be attended with success; and as the French predecessor of the present Commandant had consigned so many Mexicans to the scaffold without a trial, or even the form of a trial, it has created a desperate sentiment of revenge in the minds of those who are soon expected to be masters of this city, and I am, therefore, apprehensive that fearful scenes of disorder will be witnessed. The roads from Tampico to the interior cities are entirely in the hands of the Liberals, and they have lately been extremely successful on the West Coast. It is said that Gen. CORONA now holds the important City of Guadalajara, with a force of 7,000 men, in the name of JUAREZ. The Imperialists at this moment occupy but a small space of this country, and if they do not receive immediate reinforcements they will be obliged to concentrate their whole force at the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, to enable them to make good their retreat.

Recent advices report the yellow fever raging at Tampico."

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Tuesday, July 3.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill introduced by him a few days since for the organization of the regular army; also the House joint resolution in relation to bounties for colored soldiers.

PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of J. JUDSON BARCLAY, formerly United States Consul at Cypress, to appropriate $3,000 for guards, dragomen, &c., which he alleged he had paid out of his private purse for six years. This was passed.

PURCHASE OF A LAW LIBRARY.

Mr. HOWE called up the joint resolution authorizing the purchase for $5,000 of the law library of the late JAMES M. PETIGRU, of South Carolina, for the library of Congress, which was discussed by Messrs. HOWE, FESSENDEN and HOWARD, after which it was passed.

A COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the House joint resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Retrenchment was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted for one week to Mr. CHANDLER.

THE BILL TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Conference Committee on the bill to prevent smuggling, made a report. The Senate agreed to allow the House amendments. The report was agreed to, and the bill goes to the President.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The special order, which was the Indian Appropriation Bill, was taken up at 1 o'clock.

The pending question was on the amendment of the Finance Committee, published in Saturday's proceedings, to attach the Indian Bureau to the War Department, from and after Jan. 1, 1867. The amendment was, after discussion, disagreed to—yeas 12, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Brown, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Sherman, Stewart, VanWinkle, Williams, Wilson—12.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Clark, Cragin, Creswell, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Saulsbury, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wiley, Yates—21.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered in behalf of the Indian Committee, several amendments for additional appropriations, which were agreed to; among them one appropriating $500,000 for relief for the destitute Indians of the Southern Superintendency.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that any loyal person or citizen of the United States of good moral character may trade with any Indian tribe by giving bonds in the penal sum of not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000 for the observance of the regulations and laws for the government of the Indian tribes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time, and, as amended, was passed. It goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

MASSACHUSETTS' WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to audit the account of the State of Massachusetts for her expenses in coast defences.

THE FLAG FROM THE WORKINGMEN OF LYONS.

The House joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the workingmen of Lyons, France, for a flag designed for the late anniversary of Mr. LINCOLN's death was taken up and passed.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. CLARK called up the bill and report on the subject of repairing the Mississippi levees, which was read and postponed for the present.

The Senate then, at 4 o'clock, went into executive session, and soon thereafter adjourned to meet on Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the bill introduced by him yesterday, explanatory of the Pacific Railroad acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, and which had been made the special order for to-day, was postponed till Thursday next, the bill not having come in from the printer, and Mr. STEVENS, who is interested in it, not being well to-day.

PASSAGE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, made a report, and explained the various points of it, as given in yesterday's Senate proceedings.

Mr. LE BLOND suggested that action should not be taken on it before the bill, in its present form, was printed. All that the House knew of it was that there was negro in the head, negro in the bowels, negro in the heels, and negro all through.

Mr. FINK moved to lay the report on the table, which was negatived by 102 to 25.

The report was then agreed to, so that the bill has now passed both Houses.

THE WORKINGMEN OF LYONS.

Mr. RAYMOND offered the following concurrent resolution, which was adopted:

That the thanks of Congress be and are hereby tendered to the workingmen of Lyons, France, who have presented a silken flag, prepared at their instance by the Weavers' Association of that city, in memory of the late President LINCOLN, and intended to be displayed at the ceremonies of Congress on the 13th of February last, and that the flag be deposited with the archives of the Government in the State Department.

ACCOUNTS.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requiring accounts for services, &c., to be verified under oath.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

The Senate bill to quiet land titles in California, reported some days since from the Committee on Public Lands, came up as the regular business in the morning hour.

Mr. JULIAN, Chairman of the Committee, said he had received dispatches from intelligent gentlemen in California, asking him not to press action on the bill at this time, and he would therefore submit a motion to postpone till December next.

Mr. McRUER opposed the postponement, calling for the production of the dispatches, and declaring that ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens of California, and that the Legislature, were urgently demanding its passage.

Mr. JULIAN sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a dispatch from JAMES C. ZABRISKIE, characterizing the bill as enormously unjust, and referring to the California delegation as to his own position; also an editorial article from the *American Flag* newspaper against the bill, which it said would only benefit speculators and land-sharks.

Mr. McRUER said that that newspaper article had had reference not to this but to another bill.

Mr. JULIAN had also read a letter received by him from a gentleman in San Francisco, denouncing the bill as a most wicked enactment, got up for the benefit of land-grabbers, and particularly denouncing an amendment offered by Senator HENDRICKS.

Mr. HIGBY said that the bill referred to in the letter was not the bill before the House.

The Speaker directed the Clerk to discontinue the reading of the letter, inasmuch as it contained personal reflections upon Senators.

Mr. BIDWELL protested against the morning hour, the only time allowed in the House for the consideration of the interests of his State, being wasted in the reading of slanderous letters and newspaper articles.

Mr. JULIAN stated that this bill was not simply local in its interests, but concerned every man in the nation, who was a preëmptor or homestead claimant, and had been defrauded by the State of California wrongfully placing her school warrants on land which ought to have been open to preëmption survey and sale.

The House refused, by a vote of 51 to 58, to postpone the consideration of the bill and proceeded to correct it.

Mr. BIDWELL offered a number of amendments to consider the phraseology of the bill.

The amendments were all agreed to.

MEXICAN AND SPANISH TITLES.

Mr. ASHLEY offered an amendment in regard to titles to land held under Mexican and Spanish grants.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, asked whether that amendment would not affect the Meranda case.

Mr. ASHLEY admitted that it would, but said that it decided nothing, but left the matter to the decision of the United States Courts.

Mr. HIGBY said that the object of the amendment was to open up litigation again in that case—that a bill with the same object was now before the Commissioner on Public Lands, and that it was sought to put it as a rider on this bill in order to defeat it.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PRICE offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the rights of *bona fide* preëmption claimants should not be interfered with.

RESOLUTIONS AND COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. HALE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The financial condition of the United States demands the exercise of a rigid economy in all the Departments of the Government in order to sustain the credit of the nation, and to relieve the people at the earliest day from excessive taxation, and, whereas, there is reason to believe that in many Departments of the civil service abuses have for a long time existed and still exist in the perpetuation of useless offices and sinecures, in extravagant salaries and allowances, and in other unnecessary and wasteful expenditures; therefore

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a Joint Committee be appointed to consist of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to be styled the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment; that said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all the branches of the civil service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries ought to be reduced, and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the civil service of the country may and ought to be curtailed; that said Committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, and to report by bill or otherwise, and that said Committee may appoint a clerk for the term of six months and no more.

REPORTS ON THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Select Committee on the Rousseau-Grinnell affair, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

The first resolution expels Mr. ROUSSEAU.

The second reprimands Mr. GRINNELL for a violation of the rules of debate.

Mr. RAYMOND made a minority report, offering as a substitute for the first resolution one directing that Mr. ROUSSEAU be publicly reprimanded by the Speaker at the bar of the House.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill, the first question being on the paragraph taxing ore 15 per centum *ad valorem*.

Mr. MORRILL replied to the speech of Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS, yesterday, in reference to the duty on coal.

The debate on coal was further continued by Messrs. STEVENS, KELLY, MILLER, LATHAM and CONKLING against the provision in the bill discriminating in favor of Nova Scotia coal, and by Messrs. MARSTON, BOUTWELL, and MORRILL in favor of it.

At length debate was closed, and the Committee came to a vote on Mr. THOMAS' amendment to strike out the words making such discrimination. The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted, yeas 52, nays 52. The Chair voted yea, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. PIKE moved to reduce the duty on coal from $1 50 to $1 per ton, which was rejected—40 against 51.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to add a new paragraph taxing slates of all kinds, except roofing slates, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and slate pencils 30 per cent., which was agreed to.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, moved to add a new paragraph, taxing roofing slates 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, which was agreed to.

The subject of wines being reached.

Mr. PRICE moved to increase the duty of high-priced wines from $1 25 to $1 75 per gallon. This was lost.

Mr. LAWRENCE of Ohio, moved to increase the duty on wine valued at over 25 cents a gallon, and not over $1 a gallon, from 75 cents to $1 a gallon. This was lost.

The Committee having passed to the subject of cigars,

Mr. O'NEILL moved to reduce the duties from $3 to $2 per pound.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment.

It was rejected.

The paragraph in relation to cigars was passed as reported in the bill.

The duty on brown earthenware and common stoneware was, on motion of Mr. SPALDING, increased from 25 to 35 per cent.

Mr. MYERS moved to make the duty on glass vials, bottles, &c., except those made of flint glass, 4 cents per pound.

Without taking action on it the Committee rose.

The portion of the bill disposed of by the Committee to-day is as follows:

On Candle and Cannel coal, and on all bituminous coal mined and imported from any port or place, $1 50 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; on anthracite and all other coal not herein otherwise provided for, $1 50 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, 25 per centum *ad valorem*; on slates of all kinds, except roofing slate, 30 per centum *ad valorem*, and slate pencils, 30 per centum *ad valorem*; on roofing slate, 40 per centum *ad valorem*.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted, &c.* On wines of all kinds valued at not over 25 cents per gallon, cost of cask included, 40 cents per gallon; valued at over 25 cents, and not over $1 per gallon, 75 cents per gallon; valued at over $1 per gallon, $1 per gallon and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; provided that all wines in bottles shall be subject, in addition to the foregoing rates, to a duty at the rate of $1 per each dozen bottles containing not more than one quart for each bottle, and provided, further, that upon bottled wines no allowance shall be made for breakage, and the invoice quantity shall not be reduced, but shall be increased if found deficient.

And provided further, That no champagne or sparkling wines in bottles shall pay a less duty than $6 per dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart and more than one pint; or $6 per two dozen bottles, each containing not more than one pint; or $6 per four dozen bottles, each containing not more than half a pint; in which class the additional duty on bottles shall be 25 cents per dozen.

And provided further, That wines may be imported in bottles containing not exceeding one quart each, when the package shall contain not less than one dozen bottles; and brandies or other spirituous liquors may be imported in casks of any capacity containing not less than thirty gallons; and any wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors imported on and after the 1st day of October, 1866, in any less quantities than herein provided for shall be forfeited to the United States; on all porter, and beer in bottles fifty cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles thirty-five cents per gallon; on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds, $3 per pound, and addition thereto fifty per centum *ad valorem*, and no tare for the box in which any cigars, cheroots or cigarettes are packed shall be allowed in ascertaining the weight: *Provided*, That paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as herein imposed upon cigars: And, *Provided further*, That on and after the 1st day of August, 1866, no cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of not less than 500 cigars in each box, and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single package; and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and stamp affixed to each box indicating such inspection, with the date thereof. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps, and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On all brown earthenware and common stoneware and gas retorts 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on plocking jars or bottles, 25 per centum *ad valorem*; on china, porcelain and parian ware, gilded ornamented or decorated in any manner, 50 per centum *ad valorem*; on china, porcelain and parian ware, plain ware, and not decorated in any manner, 50 per centum *ad valorem*; on all other earthen, stone or crockery ware white glazed, edged, pointed, painted, dipped or cream colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, and not herein otherwise provided for, 50 per centum *ad valorem*.

PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported back adversely the resolution heretofore referred to it, for the printing of 25,000 extra copies of the Agricultural Report for 1864, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Opposition being made, Mr. LAFLIN proceeded to argue in support of the action of the Committee. He said that so large an edition of this work had been already printed that the electrotype plates were worn out, and it would be necessary to set up the types anew. It gentlemen wanted to show any common sense in the matter, why not order as many copies as they wanted of the report of 1865 instead of going back to 1864. Last year 155,000 copies of the agricultural report were issued, costing from $1 50 to $2 a copy, independent of the cost of composition. It would cost as much to print this 25,000 copies of this work, new composition being necessary, as it would to print 100,000 extra copies of the report of 1865. Each member had already received from five hundred to six hundred copies of the report of 1864, at a cost of $1,000 or $1,200—a sum which would supply every person in each district with a copy of an agricultural newspaper every week in the year. It appeared as if members on the other side were anxious to cause the largest possible Government expenditures, so that they might go before the people and charge the Congress with extravagance.

The resolution to print 25,000 extra copies was agreed to.

PETITION.

Mr. GARFIELD presented the petition of three hundred and seventy-five citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, praying Congress to provide for free education to all children in the United States.

The House adjourned till Thursday next.

THE FENIANS.

Curious Speech by Mr. Roberts.

The Buffalo papers report a speech made by President ROBERTS in that city on Saturday evening. Among other things he said:

"Where is there a man on this continent that will say that the Irish race was not honored by the action on Limestone Ridge? [Applause.] Where is the man that will say we were fooling our people and meant to disgrace our country? Is there an Irishman to-day that cannot feel in his heart of hearts that the insults and oppression of a century were to a certain degree wiped out in that very battle fought by O'NEIL and his comrades. Now I might as well say right here, this being so near the border of our friendly enemy, and the most appropriate place to utter it, and because there are gentlemen in this Hall, I have no doubt, from the other side, that with the men of Canada who are not going to meet us as defenders of English rule, we have no quarrel to settle. We have no enmity toward them; no revenge to gratify, and we do not wish to be looked upon by them as their enemies. We went to Canada because it was the readiest place to go and find the foe that have been at war with the Irish race for the last seven hundred years, and will be as long as the Saxon oppresses the soil of our own native land. [Great applause.] We went there for that purpose and no other, and we have as good a moral right to seek the enemy of the Irish race there as England had when she went there to fight the French, or as Washington had to send his generals to find his foes. It has been the battle-ground of England and of America, and it is now consecrated as the battle-ground of Ireland also, and rendered sacred to the Irish race. [Applause.] We are told that we had no right to go there and fight those peaceful Canadians. We have not fought them as an independent government, but because they had English protection, and English laws and manners, and English "harristocracy;" and so long as Canada is occupied as a portion of the English dominion, so long will we be justified in fighting there for the redemption of our native land. What right has England to hold the Irish people in slavery and grind out their wealth and heart's blood? What right has England to hold Ireland to-night? None but that which the strong arm of despotism and power gives her to crush the weak, and we have just as much right to attack England as England has to hold Ireland; and in going to fight England we go for the purpose of freeing Ireland, and how much more justifiable is that than for England to hold an inoffensive people for centuries in bondage and slavery. There is not a drop of blood been shed that I would not regret on my bended knees, were it shed in a cause less holy than our own. Ours was no fillibustering expedition. We were actuated by a higher and holier motive—the redemption of our native land. Men say, "See the lives that have been lost through your means." I say those people are the supporters of the Government which for seven hundred years has visited and desolated our land, and you who shed crocodile tears over that one life never shed one tear for the thousands of poor pauper graves scattered over Ireland; you never felt for the poor wife, turned out of her house, and that house burned in her sight: you never have seen ship after ship loaded with poverty-stricken emigrants from those shores cast, homeless and friendless, on a foreign soil—some to find a grave of misery or shame from dens of crime and infamy; you never followed in the track of the emigrant ship and marked the whitened bones that deck the ocean's bed, or when the father has been called upon to see his once innocent little child now lost in this life and the life to come, you never felt for them. These are the things which make Irishmen what they are to-day. These are some of the wrongs of our race which make us ready to sacrifice everything in this life to break the chains and give freedom to Ireland. [Applause. * * * * * If it had not been for the measures of the Washington Cabinet, there is no question but that we would be in quiet possession of every foot of English territory on this Continent, [Applause, and cries of "That's so,"] and shown such an example to the oppressed nationalities of the earth, and made such a glorious record in history that our names would descend to countless generations yet unborn, and our accomplishment descend in history as the most brilliant ever recorded. We know what we could have done. *Had the American Government been less officious, I would be issuing letters of marque from the Capitol of that country after declaring war against England.* [Great applause.] We knew there would be a proclamation against us, but we did not know that they were going to pursue such a policy as they did, turning United States Generals into policemen; [laughter] sending United States soldiers to track us from house to house, hunting for concealed arms; we did not suppose that our rights as citizens of this country would be invaded, because we have a right to carry arms and travel in the public thoroughfares, and except in a state of war when martial law has been proclaimed, the servants of the American people have no right to stop us while going from one section of the country to another with arms. *But our men were stopped from going on the railroads; the telegraph offices were not permitted to send the business dispatches of any kind until they had been to Washington, and nothing was permitted to come from the front unless it contained bad news.* [Applause and laughter.] *Anything that was bad or a request to recall our men from Canada was allowed to come at once, but I made up my mind I would not call them back until I saw it was impossible to reinforce them. I had means to send more arms and more ammunition, but found that was stopped by a general order from the Government to the Railroad Companies not to allow men suspected of being Fenians to pass; not to take freight suspected of containing arms or ammunition, on the pain of having their business broken up.* And then there were the secret orders to the different officials to crush them out by every means. MEADE went gathering them up at the railroad depots, forcing them to go home. He even took the very bread that was baking for them, and would not let them have anything to eat. I have no doubt MEADE carried out the orders of Secretary SEWARD to the very letter. He alluded to an official in this city, saying he did not suppose he was to blame, but the duty must have been very disagreeable. *But we are not one particle dismayed; we are more determined than ever.* [Applause.] We have become very enthusiastic worshippers of JOHNSON and SEWARD. [Laughter.] God knows I love this country next to my native land, and would willingly die for its preservation to-morrow, as freely as any man ever died for the flag of an adopted country, but I despise the men who, after going contrary to the spirit of its institutions, and forgetful of the difficulties and persecutions and the miseries that the early fathers of this Republic suffered in establishing and maintaining these institutions, become false to their trusts, and fail fairly and honestly to interpret the laws, in order that they might receive the praise of a nation who despise them and theirs, and who would gladly see this country ruined, no matter how friendly they may be in their expressions to ANDREW JOHNSON. [A voice—the dirty tailor.] Now, don't say that, because when he was a tailor he was a decent man, and I wish he had always stuck at the press-board; and I have strong suspicions that he will be allowed to go back to it again. I think the craft ought to pass resolutions denouncing him, as he has not reflected much credit upon them. [Applause.] The compliments of Great Britain are so strong that I question very much whether Mr. JOHNSON will feel them in the light in which they were intended. They say they had no expectation that the American Government would go so far as they did in crushing their own citizens. I hope JOHNSON will enjoy the compliment. The Colonel continued at some length, saying *they were going to organize in such a manner as to avoid the lynx-eyed vigilance of Mr. Johnson's chief detective, Mr. Seward*—they would not tell their plans in Washington, where they had received lots of sympathy, and were led in to reveal their intentions that they might be more easily thwarted, so as to show the world a sample of their magnanimity, and the Irish made the scapegoat of the Administration, and say to John Bull, "This is the way American preserves her nutrality," and now pay the Alabama's claims. *Our organization will be less open, and much more determined in character than the old one. We are going to keep within the bounds of American law*, and make such preparation that when we do move it will be like the lightning flash. And he said so long as England oppresses Ireland so long will we be ready to put a knife at her throat and destroy her. The dawn of Irish liberty is approaching, and in a friendly spirit I ask you to extend your hand to every other people who are struggling for liberty; help to enslave no man, and remember that God created us all in his own image; that He looks not so much at the color of the face as at the color of the heart. [Applause.] I have never been a politician in the American sense of the term, but I shall see everything through "Fenian spectacles," or preserve what NAPOLEON called a vigilant neutrality, and perhaps finally adopt ANDREW JOHNSON's—that is, hit one of the parties on the head. You all have intelligence enough to vote for your friends against your enemies, and remember those who have always taken every occasion to strike a cowardly blow at the Fenian Brotherhood when they knew we had not the power to strike back. We will wield our power for no party. We have been deceived too often. We have had fair promises broken before the sound had died upon the air. We have helped to consolidate this Government, and we ought to be allowed to free our native land. He alluded to the struggles of the founders of the Government, and the recent services of the Irish soldiery. He thanked the American people for their kindness to the Fenian soldiers, saying the acts of the few men in power would not be taken as the sentiments of the American people; and concluded his address by an appeal to the Fenians to go to work in earnest, saying, "You need not neglect your business, but do simply your duty, and as sure as a Just God reigns the day of Irish regeneration is not far off, and you will have the proud privilege of witnessing the long hoped for, fought for and never despaired of dawn of Irish Independence. [Prolonged cheering and Garryowen by the band.]

Mr. C. S. MACOMBER was called for and made a short address, at the close of which the meeting adjourned, the band playing Yankee Doodle.

Heroism of an English Colonel.

The Detroit *Advertiser* has a circumstantial narrative which sounds badly for a British Colonel. It says that at the Fenian battle of Ridgeway Mr. LANSING, of Detroit, and Mr. COOMBES, of Batavia, in this State, went into a barn at that place, and while there their attention was attracted by a noise in the haymow. Upon looking up they saw the head of a human being protruding from a quantity of hay. A parley ensued, as follows:

Man in the hay (trembling)—Gentlemen, are you F-e-n-i-a-n-s-y-o-u-k-n-o-w?

Party—No, Sir; we are Americans who came here for protection from the Fenians. Who are you?

Man in the hay—My name is DENNIS—Col. DENNIS, you know—and want to be helped out of this, you know.

Party—Are you wounded? (Rather sarcastic, under the circumstances.)

Man in the hay—No, I'm not wounded you know; but I'm werry tired!

The party referred to went to the rescue of the individual, who turned out to be Col. DENNIS, of the Queen's Own, and found that he had taken off all his clothing, with the exception of his shirt and drawers. He remarked that the Fenians knew him, and if caught, "you know," he was sure to be hung. The Colonel's uniform and arms were found buried in the hay. Upon being assured that his unexpected visitors were friends and not enemies, he proposed that his whiskers should be taken off, and his person otherwise disguised, so that the Fenians would not know him. Messrs. LANSING and COOMBES acceded to the proposition, and by the aid of a pair of scissors, which were obtained from Mr. THOMAS' house, removed the whiskers as close as they could with the implements at hand, and Col. DENNIS put the finishing touch on with a razor. He was very nervous, however, and while shaving himself, cut his face in two places quite severely. He was subsequently provided with a suit of citizen's clothes, and by being passed off as a Mr. SMITH, a broker, of Buffalo, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the dreaded Fenians. At night he managed to get through the lines by the aid of the Fenian countersign, which was "Erin go bragh," and reported to Col. PEACOCK, who was encamped a few miles distant. He returned with the column to Fort Erie on Sunday, donned his uniform, and with the exception of his shorn ornaments, looked himself once more.

TRAGEDY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Man Shoots his Mistress and then Kills Himself.

From the Alta Californian, June 6.

About 12 o'clock this noon PHIL SMITH, a stage driver and a notorious character, shot ANNA McMAHON, a waiter-girl in a lager-beer saloon, and after having attempted in vain to escape, shot and killed himself. The parties have been living together for about a year and have had frequent quarrels. Some time last Fall she had him arrested for setting fire to a saloon which she then kept on the corner of Pacific and Kearney streets; but the evidence was insufficient to convict him and he was discharged. Subsequently they went to Portland, Oregon, where they lived together, he driving a stage and she waiting in a saloon. One night, in going home from a saloon, they had a quarrel in which SMITH struck her over the head with a bludgeon, for which she had him arrested, and, on conviction, he was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. While he was confined in the jail there, she returned to this city. His term of imprisonment having expired, he came back here, and arrived a few days ago, since which time he has been constantly on the lookout for her. He informed a friend that he intended to get even with her, and that he would "make it hot for her" when they met. Yesterday he visited the house where she stops, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Dupont streets, several times, but she managed to avoid seeing him. To-day he was successful in his search, and met her at her room. They had but a few minutes' conversation together, and stepped into the hall, where he drew a small English revolver and shot her twice, the first shot striking the left temple, glancing downward and lodging under the eye, and the other entering the left side of the neck, making a passage across the breast and lodging in the right shoulder. The report of the pistol called out other people in the house, when SMITH made a rush for the stairs to escape. At the head of the stairs a man grabbed him, but he pointed his pistol at the party and jerked away. After getting out of the house he ran down Kearney-street to a small alley, and was soon after seen by Officers GREEN and MEAGHER running over the tops of the [illegible], when they made chase. GREEN came up to him finally, when SMITH aimed his pistol at the officer as if to shoot. GREEN immediately drew his revolver, and cried out, "Don't you shoot," when SMITH turned the weapon to his own head, and fired. The ball had entered the right temple, penetrating the brain, and inflicting a wound from which he died in about an hour. The wounds of the woman are not necessarily fatal, and her recovery is not impossible. Both of the parties are low characters, and have frequently been before the criminal courts as defendants. SMITH has been a stage driver for several years about the city, and formerly drove the Presidio stage. Dr. MURPHY was driving past when the shooting occurred, and dressed the woman's wound, and subsequently attended SMITH, but the latter was in a dying condition from the first. A most singular circumstance is the fact that two loads were in the pistol, which is a four-shooter, when SMITH, when it is known that he had fired three shots. It is probable that he had an extra cartridge, which he inserted while running away. The spot where SMITH committed suicide was about the centre of the block bounded by Broadway, Dupont, Pacific and Kearney streets, which can only be reached by going through a succession of dingy and narrow passages.

THE STAY LAW IN GEORGIA.

Arguments by Howell Cobb and A. H. Stephens.

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder.

As noticed in our last issue Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, on Wednesday last, argued before the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the "stay law." Below we give his main points and reasoning. Gen. COBB replied, maintaining the unconstitutionality of the law, as will also be found his main points as argued. As to who is right and who is wrong we will patiently await the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. STEPHENS maintained that the law postponing the period for the levy and sale of property under execution was of the nature of a statute of limitation. Its constitutionality was to be tested upon the same principle. If the time was reasonable and definite it could not be said to interfere with or impair the obligation of contracts. This was a law regulating the remedy. The obligation of a contract is one thing and the remedy another. The obligation of a contract is intrinsic in itself. It springs from its validity, with a proper interpretation of its terms under the laws regulating contracts themselves, where it is made, and not the laws regulating judicial proceedings for holding parties to their legal responsibilities for their breaches. The latter class of laws are known everywhere as the laws of remedy. These latter vary with every State or nation. They never enter into or become part of the obligation of the contract. The contract is perfect in itself, and travels with it under *lex loci contractus* wherever it goes or in whatever forum it seeks redress for a breach. He combatted broadly and thoroughly the idea that the obligation of a contract included in the least degree the laws made to enforce them. Strictly speaking, there is and can be no such thing as enforcing contracts by judicial proceedings of any sort. All that the Courts and that class of laws known as remedies can do is to provide compensation for contracts broken before the courts or remedies are appealed to. The obligation of a contract is, as counsel who had preceded him, (Hon. LINTON STEPHENS) had well stated, "the liability which the law attaches to the terms used by the parties." This liability or responsibility, this "*juris vinculum*" as Judge STORY styles it, or this "legal tie" as the French term it, exists separately and distinctly in every valid contract without any reference or connection whatever with the laws or judicial proceedings instituted for the purpose of holding parties to their legal responsibilities for breaches of contracts. Every perfect and valid contract has not only a legal unity, but, in the language of STORY, a legal ubiquity of obligation; which could not be if the remedial laws of the place where it is made entered at all into the essence of its obligation which by the Constitution of the United States no State can impair. Hence any dealing with the remedy, any change, in the language of STORY, as to the "times and modes" of giving redress for breaches of contracts which does not impair this obligation as stated, does not come within the prohibition of the Constitution of the United States. The Legislature may say that no suit shall be brought on a note after six years from its maturity. No one has ever contended that such an act impairs the obligation of the contract. The Legislature has equal right and power, if they saw fit, to declare by law that no suit should be instituted on promissory notes after two years from their maturity, or one year, or any shorter time, provided it was reasonably long in the judgment of the Courts for parties interested to look after their rights. Such action of the Legislature, it is admitted on all sides, would affect notes made before as well as after. It is also admitted that such action would be constitutional. Well, if it is constitutional for the Legislature, in providing remedies for broken contracts, to deny all remedy after six years, or two years, or one year, to the holder of a note, is it not just as constitutional to provide that when parties come into Court to seek redress for breaches of contracts, that an equally reasonable time shall be allowed, before final execution shall be awarded without impairing the obligation of the contract? That certainly remains as intact by the Legislature in the one instance as the other. If the obligation is unimpaired when all remedy is barred in the one case, equally so is it in the other when there is only a reasonable postponement of the compensation awarded for its breach. We give but an outline of the argument of Mr. STEPHENS as we understood it. He spoke for upward of two hours, and the main object of his speech, after settling the principles upon which he rested his case in a legal point of view, was, to show that the act of the Legislature was founded upon a wise and prudent policy. It looked as much to the protection of the rights of creditors as debtors. If he was right in showing that this act of the Legislature fell properly within that class of laws as remedies, then he quoted MARSHALL's remarks, as not only applicable, but potent on the question, when he said: "Without impairing the obligation of the contract, the remedy may certainly be modified as the wisdom of the nation may direct." He also quoted as pertinent and having great force on this question, in his opinion, the remark of Justice JOHNSON, of the United States Supreme Court in a case where he said the right then of creditors to the aid of the public arm for the recovery of contracts, is not absolute and unlimited, but may be modified by the necessities of society." The policy of this act of the Legislature, Mr. STEPHENS vindicated at great length, and maintained that it was essential for the creditors as a class as it was for the debtors. Without it, or something like it, the obligation of the contracts of creditors as a class, though perfect, would be almost worthless, while under the provision of the act the obligation remaining unimpaired, full compensation might be obtained.

Gen. COBB held the act of the Legislature, called "stay laws and installment laws," impaired the obligation of contracts, and consequently were unconstitutional and void. The true doctrine to be drawn from all the argument and authorities he said, is this: That the Legislature had no authority to interfere with the contracts of parties neither directly by changing them, nor indirectly by legislating on the mode of enforcing them. The Legislature can, for the purpose of giving efficacy to contracts, and thereby advance the ends of justice, deal with the remedy; but this power can never be exercised with the view and for the purpose of relieving the parties from the legal effects of the contracts which they have voluntarily assumed. Where there is just cause of complaint by either party, that the existing remedy promised by the law fails to afford the benefit or relief to which he is entitled by his contract, he can call upon the Legislature so to modify the remedy as to furnish the benefit or relief to which his contract entitles him, and the Legislature can constitutionally respond to such an appeal. But where the complaint is not against the remedy which the law gives, but against the contract which the party has made, then there can be no constitutional response to the complaint.

Gen. COBB quoted largely from the opinions of Judges MARSHALL and STORY in defence of his positions. He argued in extenso that the Legislature of the State impairs the obligations of contracts.

1st. Because in the modification of remedies for the collection of debt, the collection of the same is so hampered with conditions and postponements as to greatly lessen their value, and almost renders the collection impracticable.

2d. Because it gives an unjust advantage to new over old creditors.

3d. Because it gives precedence to foreign over domestic creditors, as the former can collect their debts through the Federal Courts, while the hands of the latter are tied up.

The Spiritualists and their Tight Rope Performances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your full and correct account of the spiritual *exposé* of Sunday evening, Miss VAN WIE is stated to have said that almost as soon as she was left in the cabinet, she felt sick and presently fainted—that she was tied too tightly. With regard to the tying, I contend that the ropes were not unnecessarily tight. I had stated to Miss VAN WIE that if any of the ties were painful, to speak; she complained but once, and the rope was loosened; the ties were of a character to tighten only when strained upon by her own efforts, but still perfectly secure.

As to the almost immediate fainting, your own reporter states, and all present heard the end of the rope rap at intervals from twenty to twenty-five minutes after the doors had been closed.

Just before closing the cabinet, I had, unknowingly to Miss VAN WIE or the audience, applied oil color to one hand, and the thorough smearing of everything within reach of her fingers prove her struggles to free herself.

Among the scurrilous abuse of the Press, lawyers and others by GOODWIN, 'tis but just to correct the statement that Mr. WILLIAM BLUCHER was a professional juggler. The gentleman is no juggler but simply a student. WASHINGTON PEALE.

CONGREGATIONAL PIC-NIC.—The congregation and Sunday-school children of St. Thomas Free Chapel made a most successful excursion to Dudley's Grove yesterday. It seemed to us that the Missionary, Rev. Mr. SILL, occupied a most happy position, surrounded as he was, during the day by so many of his affectionate flock. The excursion party, numbering at least 800, to all appearances, had a most delightful trip, and returned to the City fully satisfied with their day's pleasure.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. A., is at the Astor House; Gen. A. Ames, U. S. A., is at the Bancroft House; Commodore T. Bailey, Portsmouth; H. H. Bay, Washington; Dr. Washington Atlee, Philadelphia, and J. D. Defrees, Washington, are at the Astor House; Col. Bissell, Hartford, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Wars and Rumors of Wars—Fenianism—Hon. Anson Burlingame—Representative Cole—A Mint in China, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 9, 1866.

Wars and rumors of wars, panics, and a general disturbance politically and financial, is the burden of our meagre telegraphic dispatches from the East. The wires (or the somebodys who control them) have cut up all sorts of antics. They are up, and then down, at most convenient seasons for those who don't know how to grope in the dark; that is, the public are in the dark; but people there are who are malicious enough to say that certain parties get a little telegraphic light and have learned by long practice to read very clearly by the aid of electricity, and can see gold quotations several hours sooner than outsiders, and by instinct seem to know when to buy and sell greenbacks, and when the wires are reported down and no private individuals can get any messages through. There are whisperings around among a chosen few of certain important items, such as heavy English failures, &c. The rumor of the failure of the Bank of London certainly came very gently, and was whispered very softly before the public knew it—that is, it is so charged. Of course there are always people to say mean things, and don't always mean what they say; but, as Capt. BRADBURY says, you can't prove it by me, for your modest correspondent is one of those unsophisticated individuals who believe Presidents, superintendents and operators in telegraph offices to be selected particularly for their honesty, integrity and good moral characters, and are, therefore, without reproach. That wires will tell tales, and some people make money thereby, is no fault of theirs, of course. They have eyes, but they see not, and ears that—are mighty sharp. I don't say anything, am not going to; but the wires have behaved very peculiarly the last ten days, and while there have been few or no quotations of gold, the emerald-hued currency of this great Government has seemed possessed of a spirit of great uneasiness, and has been busy circulating very freely—as the money articles say, "changed hands." I think the only thing for the officers of the Overland Telegraph Company to do, is to take me into camp with them, and thus enable me to deny the soft impeachment from personal observation and knowledge of what isn't so.

The Fenian war is being fought over in every corner grog-shop in town; and if the invaders only had been blessed with a few valiant recruits from this quarter, something would have been taken—either Canada or a pocket-book or two. A great deal of military experience and advice has been offered, and a great deal of whisky drank over the question, which seems to be an unusually thirsty one—almost as bad as a city election.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and suite, and Gen. VAN VALKENBERG and attaches, sailed on Monday morning last in the clipper-bark *Swallow* for Kanagawa. They touch at the Sandwich Islands for a few days, and then proceed to Kanagawa, where Gen. VAN VALKENBERG lands, and Mr. BURLINGAME proceeds to Shanghai, where he debarks and starts on his long journey to Pekin. While here, Mr. BURLINGAME went everywhere and saw everything, and became personally a very popular man. He purchased a fine tract of land about 20 miles from the city, on the line of the San José Railroad, consisting of a thousand acres, which he proposes to lay out in five-acre country seats, reserving a splendid site for himself, and the height of his ambition seems to be to return here and become one of us. The opening for a new man of his well-known soundness is splendid, and I prophecy a brilliant future for such a one. Our old politicians are worn threadbare, and we are precious tired of them; some of them never will see day-light again, and they had better make the most of their time.

Of our newly-elected representatives in Congress the State expects much. Mr. COLE has proved himself a good man to "tie to," as they say in the West, and Mr. MCRUER is fast winning popularity. His action in regard to the several bills affecting so vitally the interests of the people of California has made him many friends. We have a dispatch relative to the Suscol Ranche which nobody can make anything out of, the wording being obscure, and both sides claim the victory. Our representatives are expected to take care of that little bill that proposes to settle all our mining disputes by quietly bagging the whole concern, and selling them out to pay the National debt. I fear the National debt would not be very greatly reduced; it would simply ruin thousands of hard-working men who have toiled for years, sometimes against hope, and by perseverance and desperate energy have developed their "claims" only to lose them and their years of toil and labor. Such men are not likely to go out of office quietly, and I had rather not be a purchaser under the provisions of that bill, or, if I was, should immediately get insured against accidents, and have my policy read very clearly on the question of cold lead. The miners of California are very peaceable men, unless imposed upon, and then they are not safe to handle. There will be some very lively times when the railroad companies undertake to claim some of their quarter sections, taking in some of the most valuable mines in California. Some of the provisions of those bills must have been read hastily, and passed thoughtlessly and without due consideration for the interests of the settlers and best people of the State.

Very rich discoveries of quartz and copper have been made recently on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and I saw yesterday an assay of quartz that came from a vein within two miles of the line that assayed $1,600 per ton in gold alone. The work on this road is being pushed rapidly. Superintendent CROCKER writes that by the Fall of 1857 he will take passengers to the Truckee Meadows, nearly two hundred miles through the Sierra Nevada Mountains. They are driving the work bravely, and are now working between nine and ten thousand men and a thousand horses, and they make short work of the much dreaded, never-to-be-overcome, frowning summits of the Sierra Nevadas. Man is a great animal, especially if you associate the horse with him; combined, they work wonders indeed. They both require oats; the one the cereal, and the other takes them in a metallic form, and when the manger is full, don't they walk into each his own kind?

The clipper ship *Seminole* is loading with copper ore from Copperopolis, which still sends forth its thousands of tons monthly. Several fine copper districts have recently been opened in Lower California, which bid fair to add greatly to the product of the coast. We ought to own that country. It is no great shakes for agricultural purposes, but it is rich in minerals, and Mexico is short of the coined article, and can't wait for it to be produced by the slow method of mining. I charge nothing for the suggestion.

The panics East and in Europe do not affect the Pacific Coast seriously—in fact, will scarcely be felt; the effect being to increase our shipments of coin and bars for the benefit of the increased premium, which is of course to our profit. Money is abundant here, and although the demand in Europe may draw away some foreign capital, we will have plenty for all commercial purposes.

The establishment of a mint in China (Hong Kong,) will have a tendency to divert a large share of the gold and silver that has heretofore been shipped to Europe, and will have a favorable effect on our East India trade, and reduce the high rates of exchange. The shipments to China have been quite large the past year, and still continue, which accounts in some measure for the falling off in Eastern remittances. Another reason for the falling off is the fact that our merchants owe very little money eastward. We are now getting largely in the manufacturing way, and will soon produce nearly all we require. Heretofore it was thought that we could not compete with the East on account of cost of labor, but we are fast learning better, and here our friends the Celestials come to our relief. The operatives in our two largest woolen mills are Chinamen, and they are found expert, intelligent, quick to learn, are quiet and inoffensive, and never indulge in "strikes." It is the best disciplined labor we have. They attend strictly to their duties, and don't fancy they own the establishment. All that is wanted now to make our almond-eyed neighbors "friends and bretheren," is to give them a vote, and then how they will rise in public (political) estimation. At present, anything that can't vote once or oftener is valueless.

The Gould & Curry Mining Company has declared a dividend of $20 per share, or $80 per foot for the quarter. Ophir, I am sorry to say, is quite unwell. The large body of ore upon which we all placed so much dependence and which promised so flatteringly, gave out suddenly in the lower workings, and they have found nothing encouraging since, but are still drifting and sinking for the vein, which they hope to find again. The last time I saw the mine and was down in its depths, I thought it a sure thing for a long period of prosperity; there was a large vein of good ore before me, but it proved of no great depth, and soon gave out. I, not being blessed with sufficient penetration to enable me to see into the middle of [illegible], or three or four feet into solid rock, did not tell you it would give out. I said, on the contrary, I thought it would not; but it did, for all that. I have consequently lost faith in my prophetic soul, and shall hereafter go the other way, and then, if it so proves, will say, "Didn't I tell you so?" If it proves good, and me an ass, I won't say anything about it, and hope you won't.

We are trying to get up an Opera season. A number of music-loving gentlemen have associated themselves together and formed a club or company, having their by-laws and rules, the object of which is to offer some reliable support to artists who undertake opera. Each member pledges himself to subscribe a fixed rate per month, which goes to make up a fund to make good any losses sustained by the Empresario. With this encouragement, Signor BIANCHI, who has been our ULLMAN for five years past, has undertaken to import a few good artists, which, with the several here will constitute a good troupe, made and provided he engages those that are good; for the people here do know what good music is. A large proportion of our opera-goers are foreign, or have traveled, and have heard the best artists. BIANCHI is a clever bandy-legged little Italian, and has a wife who is considerably more so, every way. He is short and fat, and she is a second Alboni; but they both sing well—BIANCHI, the male, being a tenor, the lady a soprano, with an occasional bad note which, being belabored by its followers, makes its appearance slightly compressed and thin; but they are handy to fill in with when the prima donna gets in a passion—a cold, I mean—and BIANCHI is always ready, at five minutes' warning, to sing anything ever written. I do hope we may be favored with a few really good voices. There is my friend Col. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, the early pioneer newspaper man of this coast, now in New-York, if the cholera has not made him take up his valise and move on, who does know what will suit this community. Will he not lend a helping hand? No man is better fitted for the office, and he owes us that much service for continuing to remain away and show such bad taste as to prefer Central Park to the dust and wind of Montgomery-street, much to our grief.

FORREST is doing a splendid business. Crowded houses every night, and MCCULLOUGH is becoming a great favorite. FORREST grows upon the people, and startling as he did without any clap trap or flourish of trumpets, he has increased his houses gradually until it is now almost impossible to obtain standing room. The houses average $2.000 nightly, which is very good considering that the theatre will not hold any more at a dollar a ticket.

A quartz ledge has been discovered in Lightning Gulch, Josephine County, Oregon, from which $5,400 was taken out in two hours. One pan of the decomposed rock yielded $2,000. Lightning don't often strike twice like that, and it is more like the early days when the honest miner shoveled it up and was as speedily relieved of it by the "shovelier d'industire," which means another honest miner who win it all in a little game of "pharaoh."

PODGERS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Campaign of 1778-'9, between Prussia and Austria, known as the "War of the Bavarian Succession," a Type of the Impending War Between the Same Powers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In compiling the account of these remarkable campaigns we have endeavored, as far as possible, to follow the account of FREDERIC the Great himself, who, whatever may have been his faults as a ruler, was exceedingly honest as an historian.

Austria, at that time, undertook to seize certain Provinces of Bavaria. Prussia armed to maintain the rights of the Elector and the equilibrium of Germany. Saxony was his ally, furnished a contingent and served as a valuable base to operate against Western Bohemia, particularly through and up the valley of the Elbe, the main entrance to that Kingdom, affording direct access to Prague, its capital. Through this valley the flood of invasion had so often poured successfully, now barred or dammed by the first-class fortress of Theresienstadt, whose constructions were commenced in 1780, the year after the conclusion of this war. Russia was, at this date, covertly the ally of Prussia. Now, 88 years afterward, the Czar is said to be secretly the friend of Austria. The same was exactly the case with Saxony and Bavaria, only at that time they were active allies of Prussia; now, at the best, they are neutral.

In the early Summer of 1788, to the sound of that grand military music for which their armies were so famous, 80,000 to 100,000 Prussians (FREDERIC himself gives the former number) overflowed the Upper Elbe country. Their headquarters were pushed forward to Jaromirz, a locality famous in the military annals of those times. Their fortified base was the first-class Prussian fortress Glatz and the Silesian frontier between the Oul Mountains and the Heuesheuer Mountains.

About the same time, Prince HENRY marched from Dresden to invade Bohemia from the west. He had about the same number of men as the King—that is from 80,000 to 100,000. To the former, the King, the Emperor JOSEPH II., LASCY actual Commander, was opposed; LAUDOHN to Prince HENRY. Together they had from 175,000 to 250,000 men; so much do accounts vary.

Vienna was thrown into the greatest consternation at the news that "FREDERIC was in Bohemia again." Nevertheless, LASCY and LAUDOHN presented a bold front. The former facing eastward, his front covered by fieldworks fifty miles in length; LAUDOHN facing westward; the two back to back, as it were, and preventing the coöperation of the two Prussian armies, since LASCY closed the descent of the Upper Elbe, and LAUDOHN the ascent of the Lower Elbe, both covering Prague and the road to Vienna. Even after Prussia had taken the initiative—just as she has now done in Holstein—Austria wished to renew negotiations. FREDERIC saw that this was to gain him; to bring up her reserves; to complete her fortifications; to concentrate draft horses, material and provisions. Although FREDERIC saw through the trick, he found it necessary to engage in diplomatic skirmishes, so as not to offend France and Russia. Finally, simultaneous with the onward movements of the Prussians, this chicanery was brought to a close.

FREDERIC at once threatened Moravia and Bohemia. His idea was to throw the bulk of his forces into Moravia, press southward to Pressburg, gain the bridge across the Danube at that place, and menace Vienna by an ascent of the Valley of the Danube. By this route the Turks had twice passed to the siege of the Austrian Capital. The last time it had only been saved by the succor of SOBIESKY, King of Poland, "that man JOHN," as the Pope exclaimed, "sent from God." The Valley of the Danube has always been the avenue by which an enemy from the West or East has struck successfully at the heart of the Hapsburg dominions.

FREDERIC's idea by this invasion of Moravia was not only to operate successfully himself, but to make a strong diversion in favor of Prince HENRY, so that the Prince could drive LAUDOHN before him by sheer force or by flanking him, SHERMAN-like, compelling him thus to fall back upon Vienna. Meanwhile, a strong army was to cling to LASCY and prevent him from succoring LAUDOHN or marching against FREDERIC. If LASCY could leave a sufficient force to hold WUNSCH in check, he might still have a sufficient number of men to burst into Silesia and fall upon the flank or rear of the King. These might be the immediate dangers attending FREDERIC's advance upon Pressburg. The remote ones were still greater.

If LASCY could thus counteract the designs of FREDERIC and attack his forces in detail, if successful, he would have been enabled to reinforce LAUDOHN, already superior in force to his opponent, Prince HENRY. TRAUN, superior to LOUDOHN, it is true, as a commander, had nothing like the same force at his disposal during the Autumn of 1744, yet by "practical strategy" he compelled FREDERIC himself to evacuate Bohemia. If LAUDOHN could follow his example, which his superiority of numbers gave flattering hopes of his being able to do, an invasion of Saxony would inevitably follow. To save himself from such a visitation the Elector, now King of Saxony, would have been justified in making peace with Austria. Throughout the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763, Saxony had been the Western theatre of conflict. The country and population had undergone such horrors that it would have been madness in the Government to reject any resource which would avert such terrible consequences. Consequently, to preserve Saxony FREDERIC's Silesian Army had to lend a hand to Prince HENRY's Prusso-Saxon Army. This rendered the invasion of Moravia too hazardous. The result was, the campaign became a perfect block game. LASCY held FREDERIC in check, although it is true that FREDERIC had him by the throat. Prince HENRY held LAUDOHN in check, but LAUDOHN crippled the Prussia aggressive movement by his very counter position.

The result was this war became very much of the same kind as the manœuvres which eventuated between GRANT and LEE; the former operating against Petersburgh and Richmond, the latter defending it. With this difference, however, the numerical forces were more equally matched, and the Austrian Generals were much more inferior to the Prussian than the rebels to the Federal. Still, it was very much the same kind of action, and even as LEE and GRANT "looked each other in the face" for nearly a year, even so did the Austrian and Prussians for about the same space of time. In this war of the last century, as in our own civil war, there were side issues and diversions which inflicted partial damage on both parties without influencing the great result, except to aggravate the ill-will previously existing.

The earthworks and defences thrown up and prepared by the Austrians are worthy of comparison with the lines defending and attacking Petersburgh and Richmond. FREDERIC himself admits that for an extent of 50 miles the Austrian front was covered by ditches 8 feet deep and 16 feet wide, protected by fraises and palisades, besides "*chevaux de frise*," which connected the dislocated works. These serpentined over the spurs of the Giant Mountains, taking the most masterly advantage of the ground, of the rivers, the rocks, woods and swamps. The Elbe intersected the Austrian position just as the rebel lines were astraddle of the James. In favorable places there were inundations created by dams, which it was very difficult to tap and drain. The bogs and thickets were full of light troops, (Croats,) and the works were mounted with no less than 1,500 cannon, in battery. All the passages of the Elbe were defended by triple redoubts. The crests of the mountains were protected by abatis, and the mountains themselves were covered with forests. Behind these were posted from 30,000 to 40,000 men, held in reserve, to hasten to any point where the Prussians had the temerity to attack. Nature had added obstacles almost insurmountable to these efforts of engineering. It was almost impossible to throw military bridges across the Elbe, since its bed was walled on either side by rocky shores ten or twelve feet high. Such were the obstacles which FREDERIC thought insurmountable. It is not likely that the Prussians of the present day are superior to those which the greatest military leader of modern times had formed and led; soldiers to whom FREDERIC addressed the memorable words that "the earth did not rest more securely upon the shoulders of Atlas than Prussia upon the bayonets of such an army;" soldiers to whom FREDERIC had deemed it sufficient to say to rouse them to almost superhuman efforts, "You blackguards, do you wish to live forever;" soldiers who had conquered at Rosbach, one to three! at Lissa, about one to three! at Torgau, two to three! and for seven years fought one to seven, when Prussia, with a population of 6,000,000, fought and wrested victory from 100,000,000. Space forbids a further examination of details. FREDERIC's own works, "Memoires de la Guerre of 1778," CARLYLE in his life of FREDERIC the Great, Book XXI, Chapter VI, the Bavarian war, &c., furnish full particulars of this struggle. The Prussian needle-gun and improved artillery, the experience of the Danish wars, and the developments of education may work wonders in favor of Prussia. Still, unfounded as the idea may appear, the writer believes that the campaigns of 1778-9 will prove a type of the impending hostilities, or else the conflict will be sharp, short and startling; success remaining with either side which possesses the *leading* genius, which can apply the improvements of modern civilization to the art and science of war. The action must be very like that of the campaign of Novara, in which the genius of RADETSKY and HESS, that HESS, now the directing spirit of the Austrian armies, achieved the triumph of the Austrian arms, in Italy, 1849.

Diplomacy, rather than military operations, the intervention of Russia and the statesmanship of FREDERIC, brought the war of the Bavarian Succession to a speedy close by the peace of Teschen in May, 1779.

The war may be said to have commenced 3d of July, 1778.

"In reality the war was an imaginary war;" the Prussian soldiery styled it in derision "a scramble for potatoes"—"*Der Kartoffel-krieg*;" the Austrians, with a similar grim humor, "Zwetschken-Rummel"—"a game not worth playing;" or, to use the ancient proverb, "a play not worth the candle."

Such, from present appearances, will be the ultimate result of a contest, which will be determined rather by the expenditure of money than the sacrifice of life.

ANCHOR.

NEW-YORK, June 28.

STRANGE REVELATIONS.

A St. Louis Official of the Radical School Converted to Spiritualism—Is Enchanted by a Clairvoyant Siren—Squanders His Fortune—Takes Three or Four Wives—Leaves for South America.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 26.

Various and exaggerated reports are in circulation concerning Col. J. H. BLOOD, City Auditor, to correct which and inform the public of the truth we give the following statement of facts derived from authentic sources:

Col. BLOOD was a gallant officer, and commanded the Sixth Missouri Infantry in the late war. Retiring from the army at the close of his three years' enlistment, he found many friends to take him by the hand and assist him in every way. His character was without reproach, and he was elected City Auditor, and also received the lucrative appointment of President of the St. Louis Railroad Company, with a salary of $3,000 a year. He had saved money in the army, and was regarded as an excellent business man. He had acquired a fortune of some $30,000, and in time might have become one of our wealthiest citizens.

But the spell of the enchantress was laid upon him, and he fell from the path of rectitude. When the Spiritualists began to inculcate their strange and fascinating doctrines in the city, Col. BLOOD early became a convert, and at this time is President of the Society of Spiritualists in the city.

Some two years ago Col. BLOOD, in his intercourse with the Spiritualists, became acquainted with a certain Mme. HOLLAND, who had an office on Washington-avenue, and advertised that she could effect wonderful cures of female complaints, by means of clairvoyance, &c. Col. BLOOD's wife, an estimable lady, whom he married in Massachusetts, was an invalid, and he took her to this Mme. HOLLAND for medical treatment. Sometime after this visit to the Witch of Washington-avenue, Col. BLOOD's friends became uneasy on account of his frequent visits to the siren, and remonstrated with him about his extravagant gifts of money to her. They represented that the woman was a bad character, whose only object was to draw money from him; but he insisted that she was a good woman, and promised to retrench his lavish expenditures. He readily admitted that his conduct, as a husband, was very wrong, and he frequently promised to reform, but the moment he came into the presence of the enchantress, he seemed to have no will of his own, and yielded to her demands like a slave or a child. His wife returned from a visit to the East last Summer, and hearing of the conduct of her husband, called on Mme. HOLLAND to persuade her to break off her connection with her husband. The shameless woman informed the virtuous wife that she had a claim upon her husband as his wife, and satisfied her that she was actually married to him.

Upon making this discovery, Mrs. BLOOD refused to live with her husband, and prepared to take the necessary steps for obtaining a divorce. Her friends dissuaded her, hoping that matters might be reconciled. They succeeded in inducing the Madam to leave the city, but not until she had bankrupted her victim, and blasted the happiness of a virtuous wife forever. She was a very cormorant, and continually demanded money. She sometimes received as much as $5,000 at a time, and was still unsatisfied.

During these two eventful years, Col. BLOOD became fascinated with another blood sucker, a frail woman from Brooklyn, N. Y. She received a portion of his fortune as the pay of a hired prostitute, although she, too, claims that she is married to him. This woman pretends to be respectably connected, and no doubt her people are honest, but for herself she has no excuse.

On account of these irregularities Col. BLOOD lost his position as President of the Railroad Company, and his confidential friends felt it to be their duty to advise those who were doing business with him to be on their guard. The clairvoyant held the marriage certificate in terrorem over his head, and the fate of a bigamist stared him in the face. There was no hope for him to redeem his squandered fortune, for if he escaped the Sylla of Brooklyn, he would be sure to be wrecked upon the Charybdis of Washington-avenue. He therefore concluded that the only course left for him was to leave the country, and start life anew in South America. Accordingly he procured from the Mayor a leave of absence for twenty days, and on Monday last left the city. He left his resignation in the hands of a friend, to be handed in after a certain time. We are assured that he took no woman with him, and if Madam HOLLAND is with him now she met him at some other place.

In regard to the debts of Col. BLOOD, who are informed that his account as Auditor is all correct. He left a note for $3,700, for which sum provision has been made. His debts, it is thought, are not large, and the money he squandered was his own.

The news of Col. BLOOD's strange conduct created great surprise among those who knew him. Nothing but the infatuation induced by an attempt to look into the secrets of nature could have so weakened his intellect as to make him fall a prey to the machinations of designing and unprincipled women.

MONEY, LOVE AND STRATEGY.

A Father's Frailty and a Daughter's Cupidity.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 28.

The American House, at Columbus, has for ten years past numbered among its boarders a Mr. D., a respectable gentleman, some 60 years of age, whose wife died some ten years ago, and who at present has a daughter about 26 years of age, who is, we learn, engaged to be married.

Since the death of his wife the old gentleman, at times feeling lonely, has sought the company of a sprightly widow lady, a Mrs. R., some 40 years of age. The intimacy between the two giving promise of matrimony, the daughter became concerned about the estate, she being about to be married herself, and insisted on becoming sole heir to her father's property, some $40,000 in bonds. The old gentleman gave her $10,000, and told her she ought to be satisfied with that amount. The day after the above occurrence, Mrs. R. went on a visit to her relatives in Kentucky. The old gentleman for some time wrote to, and received letters from the widow every day. Finally, however, the letters became less frequent, and at last stopped entirely. The old gentleman consequently became gloomy, and thought he was to be rejected by her he loved so well. The daughter, seeing the condition in which her father was placed, determined to break up the engagement.

Continuing in a gloomy state, the old gentleman was taken by his daughter and some of his friends to the Insane Asylum at Dayton, where the physicians, after an examination, would not receive him. He was then brought to Longview Asylum near this city, but Dr. LANGDON, the Superintendent, also declined without a certificate from a physician as to the insanity of the old man. This was obtained from Dayton, and the old gentleman was safely domiciled within the walls of Longview.

In the meantime Mrs. R. returned to Columbus, and was very much surprised at hearing the course which affairs had taken. She tracked Mr. D. to Dayton, and thence to this city, and found him in the asylum.

Mrs. R. engaged a lawyer to look after the matter, and after a consultation, Dr. LANGDON gave it as his opinion that Mr. D. was more sick than insane.

He is still within the walls of Longview, and will, we understand, remain there until his health is fully restored, and is attended faithfully by Mrs. R. The daughter, we believe, is in Columbus.

SUICIDAL MANIA IN HARTFORD.

A Frail Girl and a Foolish Man Kill Themselves—Misplaced Confidence and Love's Labor Lost.

From the Hartford Courant, July 2.

About 1 o'clock Sunday morning Officers BILLINGS and DARLING, of the Police force, while crossing through Market-street, heard cries of agony proceeding from the yard of L. S. COWLES, and upon going there found R. J. BOLLES, a shoemaker, in a dying condition. He was in spasms at times, though at intervals could converse, and stated that he had taken poison. He was carried to the Station-house, where he died.

It appears that he has resided at No. 143 Asylum-street, a woman named SOPHRONIA A. SHAW having "kept house" for him. He had three children and she two. They kept a boarding-house, and had an "affinity" otherwise, according to the testimony.

A Jury of Inquest was summoned by Coroner HOLMES, which consisted of the following persons: W. H. FREEMAN, SIDNEY A. ENSIGN, P. F. TALCOTT, G. A. HAMBLIN, A. H. PIERCE, EDWIN SMITH. A lengthy examination took place in the Police Court-room. It was evident, from letters introduced, that he had formed an attachment for Mrs. SHAW, and had become jealous of her. One letter addressed to her made accusations that she had "been seen sitting very closely and very loving with some men," and had exhibited more affection for others than she had for him. Upon his person the following letter was found:

DEAR FRIEND: I am now a going to kill myself for the reason this day Mrs. SHAW asked me to go to bed. I went to bed. I am not quite a fool; yet I got up and went down, and found her chatting and drinking whisky with Mr. WELLS (one of the boarders.) She says "O, God!" but I got her: and she cannot deny this.

She is through with me, and I am going to rest alone, and she may go where she pleases. I want the children to have all my things—watch and chain, &c. Do bury me in Hartford, and take care of my children.

R. J. BOLLES.

The allusion in the letter to his going to bed was explained by one of the witnesses. He came home and found WELLS and Mrs. SHAW in the parlor. She said to him: "Won't you lie down on the sofa, to keep the buggers out?" and he replied, angrily: "I'll go under the table and be a dog, if you want me to!" He then went up stairs, got a rope from a bed, and lowered himself from a back window. When he took the poison is not known, or where he obtained it. He was in great distress when discovered by the policemen.

The Jury, after a thorough investigation, found that he came to his death by administering, with his own hand, strychnine. He was a man very well known; has had a shoe shop in Central-row recently, though he is a joiner by trade, and has done jobs in that line.

ANOTHER CASE.

Early Saturday morning, a girl named BELLE FAGAN, aged about 20 years, and a frail damsel, jumped from the dock at the foot of Kilbourn-street, and was drowned. She was seen by a sailor in the vicinity, who supposed she was taking a bath, and said nothing about it. Afterward seeing her bonnet and shoes on the dock, he gave information of the fact, and upon dragging for the body it was recovered. The deceased has led an abandoned life in this city for two or three years. She came here from Middlefield, where her parents reside. Her father was advised of her fate, and came on Saturday night, and took charge of her remains.

The manner of her death has led to the rapid circulation of rumors concerning her history, which are probably very much exaggerated, and we refrain from giving them currency. It is the old story of man's perfidy and woman's folly.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."

At an early hour last evening Mrs. WILLIAM RAY, *née* Hills, (colored,) jumped into the Connecticut River, close by the freight depot, and tried to drown herself, but failed in the attempt. Some young men who were walking upon the railroad track saw the frail damsel plunge into the water, and one of them ventured in after her, and brought her to the surface. She was conscious of the act she had committed, and said she wanted to live no longer. The old story of "unrequited love" is said to be the cause of the rash act.

COMMENCEMENT.

University of Virginia.

SPEECH BY A. H. H. STUART.

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes a long account of the Commencement Exercises at the University of Virginia. Hon. A. H. H. STUART made an address, from the report of which we make the following extract:

Having traced the causes of the war, Mr. STUART entered into its consequences. He had never been a believer in an "irrepressible conflict" between the two labor systems, and had always thought that with enlightened statesmanship and catholic patriotism the difficulty could have been settled without an appeal to arms.

Several important questions had been finally and conclusively settled by the stern arbitrament of the sword; among them the following:

I. "That the right of a State to secede from the Union, or to nullify an act of the Federal Legislature, must hereafter be regarded as an 'obsolete idea.'

II. That all debts, Confederate, State, or municipal, contracted in aid of the war, are absolutely null and void, and must be forever ignored and repudiated.

III. That Slavery is finally and forever abolished within the jurisdiction of the United States, and freedmen are to be invested with and protected by law in the enjoyment of every necessary civil right."

The right of secession had been authoritatively decided in the negative, and the fact must be recognized, for there was no middle ground between submission to the authority of the Federal Government and revolution. We would have to seek redress for grievances by appeal to the tribunals ordained by the Constitution. Should oppression become intolerable, we might be justified, as our forefathers did, in seeking a remedy through revolution. The repudiation of all debts contracted in aid of the war was a logical consequence of the result of the contest, and upon this point there was no room for a difference of opinion. The extinction of Slavery involving much larger interests, and more practical and far-reaching consequences than either of the other propositions, the speaker entered into a more extended notice of it. The Virginia people had heretofore all manifested a great love for country life, and the professional man, merchant and mechanic, were all accustomed to look forward to the day when they might become landed proprietors. When they had succeeded, they purchased estates, and surrounded themselves with every comfort, lived in the exercise of that glorious hospitality for which Virginia was always noted. But all things were to pass away. A sturdy race of yeomanry would in time possess and till the lands. Baronial mansions would go to decay, or furnish material for the construction of dwellings more suited to the laboring man. Refinement, cultivation and elegant tastes, would be constrained, as in the North, to seek refuge in the cities. To those who estimated the social condition by a financial standard, the subject would be pleasing to contemplate. For himself, he did not belong to that class. To him the open door, the blazing hearth and the warm heart of the old Virginia gentleman possessed a charm for which no increase of material wealth could supply an equivalent. Our system of education would have to be changed to conform to the new order of things. More attention would have to be given to natural philosophy, chemistry and the other branches which tended to the development of our physical resources. But amidst all these inevitable changes he trusted that our people would be able still to retain many well-defined traits of Southern character. He trusted that they would ever retain their high sense of personal honor, their pure standard of morals, their self-sacrificing patriotism, their liberal spirit of toleration, their unwavering regard for the sacredness of the marriage relation, their chivalric devotion to the fair sex and their devout reverence for the Christian religion. The speaker next referred to the idea among Yankees that the moral and intellectual nature of the Southern people had been dwarfed by the poisonous influences of Slavery. He spoke of ADAMS, WARREN, HANCOCK, AMES and others who had grown up in slaveholding New-England, and asked the question: Were their natures "dwarfed by its poisonous influences?" He next entered into a sketch of the great men of Virginia and the prominent part they had borne in all the great eras of our country's history. He alluded eloquently to the great men of other Southern States. In concluding these allusions, he said that he could not leave this branch of his subject without a passing reference to the men and events of the late unfortunate and ill-starred war. He invited no discussion; he was looking for an answer to the question whether the South was an effete race, whose moral and intellectual nature had been dwarfed by Slavery. There were certain mental and moral qualities which, by the common consent of mankind, were recognized as the standard by which we were to judge of the character of men. Among these were comprehension, generalship, profound strategy, dauntless courage, heroic endurance, rapidity of combination, celerity of movement, and vigor in striking decisive blows. These, combined with Christian faith, charity, humanity, and spotless purity of private life, go toward making the perfect man. Assuming these as the standard of human excellence, might he not, without disparagement to the merits of any, inquire (after the passions of the age should have passed away) whose names would shine with purer lustre on the pages of history than those of "Stonewall" JACKSON and ROBERT E. LEE? When the Radicals of New-England should produce a brighter array of names than those to which he had referred, then he would inquire into the causes of our inferiority. Until that was done, discussion would be premature. In answer to the question, "What of the future?" he would answer, be of good cheer. He was hopeful of the firmness and patriotism of the Executive, hopeful of the sober second thought of the people, and hopeful of the benignity of the Great Disposer of Events. Reaction was the logical consequence of excess. The passions of men were fleeting, and they would subside with a rapidity proportioned to their excess. The interests of the American people forbade them to indulge in the luxury of prolonged political excitement. Some were despondent in the idea that the death of Slavery had ruined the South. It was wiser to suppose that Slavery, having fulfilled its mission in cultivating and preparing the soil for the occupancy of the white man, was destined to extermination. To the young men he addressed himself very earnestly, and spoke to them of the important mission they had to perform. In addition to turning their attention to the development of the resources of the State, it was their duty to care for the unfortunate and dependent race that had been cast loose among us. There was no blame to attach to the negroes. They had been our nurses in childhood, the companions of our sports in boyhood, and our humble and faithful servants through life. The ties that had bound them to us had been rudely broken through no agency of theirs. No pains should be spared to improve their condition, and qualify them as far as practicable for usefulness in our community. Most of those present had heard with him, on the night before, the eloquent and instructive address of the representative of Jefferson Society (Major DANIEL.) He subscribed to all that had been said, and his remarks had suggested to him the propriety of adding a word in regard to the relations of the educated classes to the public opinion of the country. Public opinion being but a combination of the individual sentiments of the members of the community, the more intelligence that was infused into it, the higher would be its standard. Heretofore the educated masses had not performed their duty to the country. They had too often sought to ascertain how the current flowed, and had been content to drift on its bosom. This was a grand error. The educated men should be the masters, not the slaves of public opinion. The vice of modern times was moral cowardice. The speaker warned the young men of the danger of pursuing the course of pandering to the tastes of the multitude. Their rule through life should be to the right, without regard to the clamor of the public; and after the passions of the hour had passed away they would enjoy the confidence of their countrymen and the consciousness of duty faithfully performed. The people were always patriotic. They always aimed to pursue the course best calculated to advance the interests of the country. When they err it is from ignorance, and not design. What a noble office, then, was it for young men of the country to correct popular errors, to dispel popular prejudice, and to lead the public mind into those channels which best tend to insure the welfare of the whole country.

In this peaceful field the young men might achieve victories more glorious than those of war. They might give new life to the industry of our people and add to the sources of our national prosperity. If they would enter earnestly in the discharge of their higher duties they would earn a lasting claim to the gratitude of their countrymen. And although it might not be their fortunes

"The applause of listening Senates to command,"

it would be theirs—

"The threats of pain and ruin to despise;
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read your history in a nation's eyes."

POLITICAL.

The Detroit *Tribune* thus sums up the probabilities in Michigan: It is the general impression that the majority of our present delegation in Congress will be renominated, as an indorsement of faithful services, and in order that the State may have the benefit of experienced men. There seems to be some movement to supersede Mr. TROWBRIDGE, and a successor to Mr. LONGYEAR has been talked of; but as yet the opposition is not very marked. Mr. FERRY will have some local opposition to contend against, but seems to be popular in his district generally. Some opposition to Mr. DRIGGS is cropping out in the lower part of his district; but he has recommended himself to the people of the district by such attentive and valuable service that we do not think it probable there will be any formidable effort against his renomination. He is such a representative as a district ought to keep as long as it can secure his services. In this district public opinion seems to be again settling down upon Mr. BEAMAN, who first entered Congress as our representative in 1860.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD writes to Gov. BROWNLOW: "I shall endeavor to be in Tennessee shortly, and at Nashville by the time the Legislature convenes. I see the rebels howl over the proposed amendments to the Constitution. That ought to determine the Union men at once. Gov. PIERPOINT sent me this morning an editorial from the Richmond *Times* of yesterday. The most violent, wicked, malignant and devilish. The great fight will be in the coming elections this Fall. If the Union men sustain themselves, the onward course of events is easy and pleasant for the country. If they are overthrown, then the Southern Confederacy revives, and starts out on a new career. The action of Tennessee is looked upon as important and indicative. I hope it will be prompt and harmonious."

The canvass in Indiana is becoming quite spirited. Gov. MORTON addressed a large Union meeting at Indianapolis a few days since, and among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That before the people of the States lately in rebellion are readmitted to a representation in Congress, the basis of representation should be so changed that Union soldiers, who fought to preserve the nation's life, should have at least an equal representation with the rebel soldiers who fought to destroy it.

Resolved, That in the coming canvass in Indiana we will stand shoulder to shoulder in the maintenance of the principles which we have here avowed, and as abroad we were victorious over armed rebels on the battlefield, so at home we mean to be victorious over unarmed rebels at the ballot box.

The term of the following seventeen members of the Senate of the United States will expire on the 4th of March, 1867: Ira Harris, of New-York; James A. McDougal, of California; L. S. Foster, of Connecticut; Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Henry S. Lane, of Indiana; J. M. Kirkwood, of Iowa; Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; Garrett Davis, of Kentucky; B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri; James W. Nye, of Nevada; Daniel Clark, of New-Hampshire; John Sherman, of Ohio; James W. Nesmith, of Oregon; Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin. There are two vacancies to be filled—one in New-Jersey and one in Vermont.

A circular addressed "to the conservative Republicans of Iowa," calling a State Convention for the purpose of organizing a party to be known as the "National Union Party," has been issued. The following is a paragraph from the circular: "We have heretofore been Republicans, but being unable to coöperate with the radical and dominant element of that party in a line of policy inaugurated since the close of the war, and which we believe to be fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the country, we propose to establish a separate organization, to be known as the National Union Party."

Gen. KILPATRICK is spoken of for Congress in his district by the Sussex (N. J.) *Register*. He is expected home soon, on leave of absence from the Chilian mission, to attend to his personal affairs, which he was forced to leave last Winter in some disorder. The Paterson *Guardian* says: "Our Congressional election must not fail us at this time. We want a 'live man.' We don't want a dead drag upon the party. We want a man who can go about among the people and paddle his own canoe. At this particular time we want a speaker, and that speaker is the Hon. A. J. ROGERS, of Sussex."

The Radicals and Conservatives of Kentucky have at last come to terms—agreed upon a ticket and resolved to go to work together for the defeat of the Rebel Party. BOLLING and SEATON have both withdrawn, and Gen. HOBSON has been put in nomination for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, against DUVALL, who represents the BRECKINRIDGE (J. C.) wing of the Secessionists.

The Union men had a grand ratification meeting at Frankfort, Ky., on the 27th inst., indorsing the nomination of Gen. E. H. HOBSON for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. A large and enthusiastic crowd was in attendance. The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD, Hon. JAS. W. GARIN, Col. JNO. M. HARLAN, Col. JAS. T. BRAMLETTE and Col. JOHN G. VAN WINKLE. The Union men are confident of success.

The result of the Nebraska election is at last definitely known. The Republicans have been successful "all around." Mr. BUTLER has 145 majority for Governor; Mr. MARQUETTE has 136 majority for Congress, and the State Constitution has 111 majority. The total vote is about 8,000. Nebraska will now at once apply for admission as a State.

The Jersey City *Standard* understands that Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, having fully recovered his health, will be a candidate for reëlection to Congress in the coming campaign. "By the usages of the party the General is entitled to the nomination, and will no doubt receive it."

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN has been proposed as a candidate for Congressman at large in place of Judge MOULTON; also, as candidate in the Thirteenth District, "Egypt," now represented by Col. KUYKENDALL, where the Conservatives and Democrats are said to have united.

Mr. AARON DAVIS, of Frederick City, Mich., has announced himself as an independent Republican candidate for Congress, in the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, now represented by Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS.

JOHN COVODE will be the Union candidate in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, consisting of the Counties of Indiana and Westmoreland, in opposition to JOHN P. DAWSON. It is a close district.

Quite a spirited contest is going on in Vermont. The elections to the Legislature hinge upon preferences for the United States Senator Messrs. EDMONDS, MORRILL and POLAND are all candidates.

Gen. GEARY, the Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is out in a letter favoring the equalization of bounties to soldiers fighting on the Union side during the late rebellion.

In the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, Mr. H. B. BEARDSLEE, who has just finished a term in the State Senate, is trying to succeed Mr. PHILIP JOHNSON to Congress.

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, will stump the State of Pennsylvania in behalf of Gen. GEARY, the Republican nominee for Governor.

E. ST. JULIAN COX, formerly a resident of Waukesha, Wis., is spoken of as a Democratic candidate for Congress in Minnesota.

It is said that BENJAMIN G. HARRIS will decline to be a candidate for reëlection to Congress from the Fifth Maryland District.

Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, it is rumored, contemplates making a canvass for a seat in Congress, without the formality of a renomination.

NORMAN B. JUDD, late Minister to Berlin, and JOHN BRENTANO, have been suggested as candidates in the First Illinois District, to succeed JOHN WENTWORTH.

M. C. KERR has been nominated by the Democrats of the Second Indiana District for Congress.

Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM has been renominated for Congress in the Second Maine District.

Gen. A. C. VORIS has withdrawn his name as candidate for Congress in the Akron (Ohio) District.

The Worcester Regatta.

The *Yale Courant* gives the following about this regatta: On July 27, the boat race between Yale and Harvard comes off on Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester. The Yale crew has been under slight training during the term. On Monday, the 25th inst., they commenced their strict training—dieting, running, rowing, &c. The shell purchased by BEETHOVEN proves to be too light for the present crew. Another will be built, or else the old one will be used. WILLIAM WOOD will be up to take charge of the training. The crew stands as follows: E. B. Bennett (stroke,) '66, Hampton; W. A. Copp, '69, New E. Village, Mass.; A. D. Bissell, '67, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. E. Wheeler, '66, Irvington, N. Y.; Edmund Coffin, '66, Irvington, N. Y.; Frank Brown, '66, Newberg, N. Y. The Harvard crew now stand: William Blaikie (stroke,) '66, Boston, Mass.; E. T. Wilkinson, '66, Cambridge, Mass.; A. P. Loring, '69, Boston, Mass.; R. S. Peabody, '66, Boston, Mass.; P. N. Fenno, '66, Boston, Mass.; C. H. McBurney, (bow,) '66, Roxbury, Mass.

THE CULVER FAILURE.

The Culvers Again Arrested—Arrest of John Walker on a Charge of Embezzlement—His Committal to Jail.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The arrest and rearrests of C. V. CULVER and brother, who must now be under nearly a quarter of a million dollars bail, begin to savor of persecution, or at least the defendants seem to be victims of the illiberal policy suggested in the old laws, "When a man's down, give him a kick," or "Hit him again, he's got no friends." The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* of Thursday has the following relative to additional arrests of the CULVERS and the arrest of one JOHN WALKER, the latter charged with embezzling securities from the Auditor-General's office to the amount of some $400,000.

On Monday last Mr. CAMPBELL arrested C. V. CULVER and L. H. CULVER in the town of Franklin, on a warrant issued by Mayor EDWARDS, at the instance of some of the depositors in the Venango Bank. The CULVERS were taken before Judges LAMBERTON and MCCORMICK, at Franklin, where C. V. entered bail in the sum of $15,000, and L. H. in the sum of $10,000, for their appearance at the August term of Dauphin County Court. The charge was similar to that preferred recently by E. H. CHASE, President of the Petroleum Bank, and on which the CULVERS were arrested some two or three weeks since.

On the 8th inst., THOMAS HOGE, a director, stockholder, and depositor in the Venango National Bank at Franklin, and J. DUFFIELD, a stockholder and depositor in the same institution, had a warrant issued by Mayor EDWARDS, for the arrest of JOHN WALKER, of Venango County, on a charge of having "between the 20th of May, 1865, and the 20th of March, 1866, by false pretence, obtained large sums of money or Government securities, the property of the said Venango National Bank of Franklin, and appropriated the same to his own use, and having falsely and fraudulently and without authority, obtained from the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, a large amount of Government bonds, the property of said bank, on deposit with the Auditor-General, and having embezzled the same, and conspired, confederated and agreed with persons, to deponents unknown, to cheat and defraud said bank out of large amounts of Government bonds, &c., and that he did so cheat and defraud said bank."

On the 13th inst., the Mayor issued a warrant, at the instance of E. H. CHASE, President of the Petroleum Bank, at Titusville, charging JOHN WALKER with having obtained bonds and securities, the property of said Petroleum Bank, and appropriating the same to his own use, &c. The charge is similar to that in the case of the Venango Bank, given above. The warrants were placed in the hands of Officer CAMPBELL, who, after dilligent search, found WALKER, in company with his wife, in a room in Meadville, awaiting the arrival of a train for the West, for which section they were about to leave, having disposed of all their property. It seems that a number of officers had been looking for WALKER, but failed to find him, and it was only by shrewdness that Mr. CAMPBELL captured him. BARNEY did not approach him in his official capacity, and WALKER was accosted with a question as to where Mr. WALKER's residence could be found. WALKER replied that he was the man named. The Chief then made known his business, and WALKER, upon finding that the warrants, etc., were all right and properly indorsed, quietly submitted, and was brought to this city, arriving here at 8 o'clock this morning. He was at once taken before Mayor EDWARDS, where he denied being an accomplice of the CULVERS, and stated that he had not appropriated the property of either bank to his own use; but when closely questioned, he was unable to give a satisfactory explanation relative to certain money or securities valued at $105,000.

The Mayor held WALKER in the sum of $10,000 bail on each charge, in default of which he was committed to prison to answer at the August term of Court. WALKER was not pleased at this turn in the affair, but stated that he would not give bail. There is but little doubt, however, that the friends of the CULVERS will furnish the required security at an early day.

The Robbery of the Bank at Bowdoinham, Me.

The Portland *Press* gives the following partial list of bonds recently stolen from the bank at Bowdoinham, Me.

The following list of the stolen bonds, &c., is nearly complete, and is correct both as to denominations and numbers:

7.30s—First Series—Three of $500 each, as follows: 100,923, 100,924, 100,925.

7.30s—First Series—Seven of $100 each, as follows: 211,807, 211,808, 265,482, 265,482, 265,483, 357,114, 119,253.

7.30s—First Series—One of $50, as follows: 215,807.

7.30s—Second Series—Two of $100 each, as follows: 134,260, 134,263.

7.30s—Three of $1,000 each, made "payable to William Purington or bearer."

7.30s—Third Series—Twelve of $100 each, as follows: 117,849, 117,850, 117,851, 117,852, 45,097, 101,740, 101,741, 14,496, 117,850, 117,851, 117,852.

5-20s—First Series—Four of $1,000 each, as follows: 57,422, 57,423, 30,129, 30,231.

5-20s—Second Series—Ten of $1,000 each, as follows: 43,713, 32,529, 32,530, 32,531, 47,305, 43,706, 43,707, 43,708, 43,709, 437,010.

5-20s—Fourth Series—Five of $1,000 each, numbers 34,010, 34,011, 14,036, 14,037, 14,038.

5-20—(Series not known)—Twenty-four bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows: 3,518, 3,519, 11,621, 11,622, 11,623, 11,624, 11,625, 11,626, 11,627, 11,628, 25,589, 25,590, 35,420, 35,421, 35,422, 35,423, 35,424, 35,425, 35,126, 35,427, 35,428, 35,429, 30,127, 30,128.

5-20s—One $100 bond, 68,762.

10.40's, $4,000 of this issue, numbers not known, but made "payable to WILLIAM BIBBER or bearer"—each of $1,000.

10.40's—One of $500 and one of $100, numbers unknown.

United States 6's of 1881—Seven of $1,000 each—numbered as follows: 49,811, 49,812, 49,816, 49,817, 49,818, 49,819, 49.820.

State of Maine, 1889 Bonds—Two of $1,000 each numbered as follows: 836, 837.

Portland and Kennebec Railroad Bonds—Seven of $1,000 each and four of $500 each—$9,000 in all.

The bank will lose but $8,506, which will not impair its standing. The private individual losses are as follows:

H. Sampson's estate, $16,000; Byron Whitmore, $4,000; H. A. Grey, $3,000; Josiah Merrow, $3,000; J. F. Temple, $1,000; George Foster, $400; Thomas Spear, $400; Nathan Varnum, $400; J. K. Millay, $250; Wm. A. Wood, $200; Maria Sampson, $300; Robert Buterfield, $3,000; Joseph Mustard, $11,000; John O. Given, $14,000; William Purington, $8,000; William Bibber, $4,000; Samuel Whitmore, $1,100. All these losses are in bonds.

Several pocket-books containing notes, which had been left in the bank for deposit, were stolen.

List of Fenian Prisoners and their Bondsmen.

From the Rochester Union.

The following is the list of Fenian prisoners bailed in the United States Court at Canandaigua, with the names of bondsmen and the amount of sureties.

Gen. John O'Neil, of Nashville, Tenn., bailed by Alfred Ely, Bernard Hughes and D. D. Palmer, of Rochester, in the sum of $5,000.

Col. John Hoy, Buffalo, bailed by same in $3,000.

Col. Owen Starr, Louisville, Ky., bailed by same in $3,000.

Lieut.-Col. John Spaulding, Buffalo, bailed by Caleb Pierce of Rochester, in $2,500.

Capt. R. Fitzpatrick, Nashville, Tenn., bailed by Louis Selye, of Rochester, in $3,000.

Capt. Philip H. Mundy, Nashville, Tenn., bailed by same in $2,500.

Capt. Michael Conlon, Memphis, Tenn., bailed by same in $3,000.

Capt. Lawrence Shields, Nashville, Tenn., bailed by same in $2,500.

Capt. John A. Geary, Lexington, Ky., bailed by same in $2,500.

Capt. Patrick J. Tyrell, Louisville, Ky., bailed by same in $2,500.

Capt. John McGuire, Louisville, Ky., bailed by same in $2,500.

Capt. John M. Fogarty, Buffalo, bailed by James Lowry, of Canandaigua, in $2,500.

Capt. William Smith, Buffalo, bailed by Joseph Kavanagh, of Rochester, in $2,500.

Capt. James J. Roach, Nashville, Tenn., bailed by same in $2,500.

Capt. Timothy O'Leary, Louisville, Ky., bailed by same in $2,500.

Gen. Michael C. Murphy, New-York City, $4,000; Gen. J. Z. Hefferman, Albany, $4,000; Col. Alexander C. Eason, ——, $3,000; Col. William H. Lindsy, New-York, $2,000; Lieut.-Col. Terrence A. Quinn, $2,000; Col. James F. Reilly, Rochester, $2,000; bondsmen, Alfred Ely, Bernard Hughes and D. D. Palmer, of Rochester.

Gen. Johnston and the Siege of Vicksburgh.

We find the following letter in the Richmond *Enquirer:*

WILLIAMSBURGH, June 25, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: In the *Enquirer and Sentinel* of the 22d the following is published as an extract from Dr. CRAVEN's diary:

"PEMBERTON made a splendid defence of Vicksburgh, and might have been relieved if the officer commanding the army sent to relieve him (Gen. JOHNSTON) had not failed to obey the positive orders to attack Gen. GRANT, which Mr. SEDDON, then Secretary of War, had sent. If the same officer, who was upheld by the Anti-Administration Party, had vigorously attacked SHERMAN at Atlanta when directed, the fortunes of war would have been changed, and SHERMAN hurled back to Nashville over a sterile and wasted country, his retreat little less disastrous than NAPOLEON's from Mexico. He did not do so, and was relieved—Gen. HOOD, a true and spirited soldier, taking his place—but the opportunity was then gone; and to this delay more than to any other cause the Southern people will attribute their overthrow whenever history comes to be truly written."

In the statement this extract contains, that Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON failed to obey "positive orders" or directions to attack Gen. GRANT at Vicksburgh in 1863, or Gen. SHERMAN at Atlanta, in 1864, there is a mistake; caused, no doubt, by Dr. CRAVEN having misapprehended his distinguished patient, with whom, in his misfortune, I know no one sympathizes more truly than Gen. JOHNSTON. I venture to make this correction, in justice to a war-worn veteran who freely shed his blood in defence of the Southern cause, and who is too good a soldier to wilfully disregard an order of his military superior. The only approach to an order to attack Gen. GRANT in 1863 was given in a telegram from the Secretary of War, and this was modified and virtually revoked by a second telegraphic communication, received the same day. The gentleman who was at the time Secretary of War of the Confederate States, had too much wisdom and practical sense to give a "positive order" to Gen. JOHNSTON to attack with his army of about 23,000 men, Gen. GRANT's army, numbering some 80,000 men, covered, in a position of great natural strength, by the unfordable Big Black River and by formidable lines of entrenchments defended at all points by powerful artillery.

In like manner, no such order was given during the Atlanta campaign, and the disasters that befel the army of Tennessee after Gen. JOHNSON was relieved, clearly demonstrated that they ought not to have been given. My position on Gen. JOHNSTON's staff, and my relations to him, caused all his correspondence with the authorities in Richmond, by mail, by telegraph, or by messengers, from January, 1863, to July, 1864, at which time he was relieved, to pass through my hands. Any assertion I have herein made I am fully prepared to prove.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL.

Low Life in San Francisco—A Man Shoots his Mistress, and then Commits Suicide.

From the Alta California, June 5.

One of the most shocking cases of attempted murder and suicide which we have had to record in months, occurred at noon yesterday. The parties were FRANK N. SMITH, and ANNIE MCMAHON, a woman of the town, with whom SMITH has been living at times for some years past. Some months since, the parties went to Portland, Oregon, where they quarrelled—as they had frequently done here—and he beat her severely with a club. She had him arrested for this, and he was sent to jail for thirty days. While he was incarcerated there, she returned to this city, and on his term of sentence expiring he followed her, arriving a day or two since. This morning, at a few minutes before noon, he called at her room, on the second floor in the Broadway block, an old building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Kearny streets, mostly let to women and single men, and there shot her twice with a small sized Sharp's four-shooter. One ball entered the side of her head, just back of her left eye, and passing forward destroyed the eye, without, it is thought, inflicting a fatal wound. The other entered her neck on the left side, just below the ear, coming out on the opposite side, without, it is thought, creating a very dangerous wound. At the time we write she is still living and likely to recover. As soon as the woman fell to the floor, SMITH, supposing his work completed, ran down stairs and across the street, and thence made his way by some of the strange alleys and labyrinthine by-ways which intersect the block bounded by Pacific, Broadway, Kearny and Dupont-streets in every direction, and partly over the roofs of houses into a yard surrounded by low frame buildings, in the centre of the block. An outcry had been raised as soon as he shot the woman, and Officers GREER and MEAGHER were in close pursuit. As he entered the yard mentioned, GREER was close upon him and brought him to bay. He drew his pistol on GREER and threatened to shoot him, whereupon the officer drew his large revolver and covered him, telling him not to attempt to fire. At that, SMITH placed the pistol at his own head in an instant, and discharged it against the forehead, just over the right eye, before GREER could get hold of him. He was standing with his back nearly against the side of a house at the time, and as the shot took effect he commenced sliding down until he remained sitting against the building, in which position he was when Dr. MURPHY, Coroner HARRIS and Dr. HORNER arrived. His wound was examined and found to be fatal, the ball having entered the brain, ranging backwards. He lived until 3 P. M. without speaking or manifesting any signs of consciousness. SMITH was arrested not long since on the charge of receiving the tea stolen from an English vessel at Broadway Wharf, but escaped conviction. Soon after that he was charged by the woman (MCMAHON) with setting fire to the premises on Kearney, near Jackson, which they had been occupying; but she did not appear to testify at the time, and they left the State together, as stated. They were both of Irish parentage, and bore about the worst possible character, both having made their appearance before the Courts on petty charges from time to time, as well as on the graver ones mentioned. He was about 35, and she not far from the same age. Neither had any family or friends in San Francisco.

Martial Law in Florida.

The Pensacola *Observer*, of the 21st, publishes the following:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 9, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.—Several murders, attempts to kill and other crimes having been committed upon the persons of loyal citizens and soldiers of the United States, in certain counties of the State, and the civil authorities having failed to bring the criminals to justice, it is hereby ordered that paragraph 2, of General Orders No. 28, current series, from these headquarters, be so modified as to direct all officers of the army, serving in the counties of Santa Rosa, Escambia, Levy, Madison and Alachua, to arrest upon their own order all persons committing crimes of magnitude, as enumerated in paragraph 2, General Orders No. 38, series 1865, from these headquarters, and to send them, those arrested in Santa Rosa and Escambia Counties, to Barrancas; and those from the Counties of Levy, Madison and Alachua, to St. Augustine, to be held in custody until orders in each case are received from these headquarters.

These arrests will be made with promptness and without waiting for the action of the civil authorities, unless the latter exhibit clearly a purpose to act promptly and fairly, in which case a cordial coöperation will be maintained by the officers of the army.

A report will be made at once to these head-quarters of every arrest thus made, for the necessary orders thereon, accompanied by a recommendation for the disposition of the prisoner.

By command of Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
CHARLES MUNDEE, Brevet Brig. Gen. and A. A. G.

Distribution of Col. Colt's Estate.

From the Hartford Times, June 25.

The distributors of the large estate of the late Col. SAM. COLT began to-day the work of apportioning the property, under the terms of the will. E. M. WATERMAN, N. H. MORGAN, and E. D. TIFFANY are the distributors.

The estate, real and personal, probably amounts to between three and four millions—say $3,500,000. (It may be more, for the value of some remote real estate is not exactly known.) It includes, among the real estate, the land inside of Colt's Dyke, some of it already built up with handsome brick houses and large streets, (and a great deal more would have been built had Col. COLT lived;) an extensive tract on the east side of the river, opposite the Ferry; a tract on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; and large tracts of land including gold, silver and quick-silver mines, in Arizona—a portion containing, it is said, some of the most extensive tracts in the mining regions of Arizona. This has never been appraised, and its actual value is not very well known, though it is certain to be, in the future, an important property. Col. C. sent out $40,000 worth of mining machinery; but, owing to the mismanagement of others, he did not get any return on it, and the breaking out of the war stopped the progress of the work. There is also in his real estate, we believe, a valuable tract of land in Texas.

The shares in the Arms Company, and other personal estate, make a large aggregate sum. The distribution will be among quite a number of persons—perhaps a dozen or more; and to Col. C.'s widow and son, among others, a very handsome property will be left.

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR ELISHA JOHNSON, OF ROCHESTER.—It is with regret that we announce the death of the venerable ELISHA JOHNSON, Ex-Mayor of Rochester, and one of our old and substantial citizens. Mr. JOHNSON died at Tellico Plains, East Tennessee, on the 24th inst., after an illness of four weeks, of dropsy in the chest. His age was 82 years.

We have not at hand the data from which to make an accurate statement of the history of deceased as connected with our city. He came here to reside at an early day, and took an active part in public affairs. He was the owner of large property in real estate, and did much to promote the prosperity of the village and city, and discharged his duties well.

A few years later he purchased large estates in Tennessee, and removed thither to manage them. He was in the South during the war, but never lost his confidence in the Union cause. He died as he had lived, respected by all who knew him.—*Rochester Union, June 30.*

WHEREABOUTS OF JUAREZ.—As it was known some weeks since that the Liberals had captured the cities of Chihuahua and Parras, and expelled the last remnant of an Imperial force from the State of Chihuahua, it was presumed that the headquarters of the Mexican Government would be again transferred from El Paso to the City of Chihuahua. Such, however, was not the course pursued. Letters from President JUAREZ to Señor GODOY, Mexican Consul in this city, of a very recent date, state that the seat of Government is still at El Paso, where it will remain for the present, the Liberals believing that the time is not far distant when the Republican President will once more be installed in the halls of the Montezumas.—*San Francisco Alta, May 30.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our Pickpockets—Some of their "Tricks and their Manners."

Only the little doll's dress-maker, Miss Jennie Wren, so dear to us all from Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' inimitable portraiture in "Our Mutual Friend," could possibly portray the sayings and doings of our New-York thieves and pickpockets, for only a young lady of her almost preternatural sharpness could thoroughly comprehend all their "tricks and their manners." However, in the absence of that very astute little lady, we must bring into service our own rather faulty powers of description, and do our little utmost to set forth a quarter dozen, be the same more or less, of the devices by means of which certain ones of the honorable men of the community are made to involuntarily submit to heavy dont-want-to-but-can't-help-it contributions, which go into the pockets of certain thieving gentlemen—men, too, whose skill, dexterity and ingenuity might, if exerted in honest channels of industry, win them a far more generous livelihood than they are now able to achieve, how skilful however they may be, by the exercise of their chosen art.

As at this time of year there are very many strangers in the City on visits, or who are merely passing through on their way to their Summer stopping-places; and as this class of visitors are all of them most liberally supplied with cash, their advent is most eagerly hailed by the throng of pickpockets, dock thieves, hack-drivers and other speculators in the mishaps of strangers. From the instant a countryman leaves the boat or the train which may have borne him or his to this great metropolis, and the moment the boat hauls up at the dock, the unwary visitor, if he be new to the temptations and the infinite rascalities of Gotham, is literally handed over into the hands of the Philistines. And Phil doesn't spare 'em; neither does Pat, nor Michael; nq more does Ludwig or Fritz, or any other German Mynheer;

ner does Zerubbabel, Jotham, Ezekiel or any other of the Yankee tribe refuse to accept his share of the possible profits from—well, in fact, from any one from whom the profits can be squeezed.

But, barring all the more serious and risky operations in the thieving business, we propose to mention just a few instances of robbers' ingenuity, or of robbers' fatuity, or both, perhaps, combined, of which for the most part our City horse railroad-cars have been the scene within the past few weeks.

A RURAL FEMALE THIEF.

On one of the Fourth-avenue railroad cars a few days since, a lady, who is always richly dressed, and who, being of middle age and of large fortune, very properly wears a handsome watch with a heavy chain, and who generally carries about her person a well-filled purse, took her seat in the car to ride down to Grand-street. As soon as she had taken her place, a nicely dressed young girl, of about 12 or 14 years old, came in and sat down by her side. The new-comer seemed to be a most ingenuous and modest little girl, whose general get up would seem to indicate that she was a country child in town for a holiday. She soon became apparently stricken with a great admiration for the elegant silk dress and its costly trimmings, which was worn by the lady who sat next her. In an unsophisticated manner, as if she were really a country girl and had no knowledge of city usages, and no intention of offending, she began to handle the dress of the lady, feeling the fabric, looking at and touching the ribbons and other trimmings, while the owner of the garment was rather amused than offended at the rustic manners of the little girl, and did not interfere. Soon the girl left the stage, and then, after riding one more block, the lady also got out. In a minute or two an officer of the Broadway Squad noticing that this lady was in apparent distress, inquired of her, and was told that she had lost her purse, when the officer at once said: "I saw you alight from Stage No. —, and I had just seen the same vehicle stop another block above, and a passenger alight, and then a minute after I noticed a little girl round the corner sitting on a step counting some money." The officer disappeared in search, but in two minutes came back with our little rustic friend, whom he had found *sitting on the curbstone* counting her money. The child was fully identified, and was properly punished. It seems that the juvenile thief was really a country girl, and that, having successfully picked the lady's pocket, she was so anxious to find out the value of the prize that she could not wait to get fairly out of sight before she counted her money.

A CARELESS WIFE.

As one of the French steamers was on the point of sailing for Havre, last Thursday, a gentleman who had been with his wife to the boat to "see some friends off," said to her that, as she was going up town at once, he would like to have her call into a certain Broadway store and purchase certain things for him, at the same time handing her $43 in currency. The lady took the cash, and on placing her hand in her pocket for her purse, in which to place her money, found that she had had her pocket picked of $369. The husband at once reclaimed his $43 for fear of further accidents.

A DOUBLE ROBBERY.

During the first week of June, four weeks ago, an old gentleman whose next birthday will count him 72, but who, nevertheless, like many others of the sturdy old Knickerbocker stock, fully enjoys a long daily walk, in the course of his morning ramble was relieved of his watch. It was one of the oldest of all old styles of watches—what is known as the "bull's-eye" pattern—a contrivance which is in shape and size not much unlike a hen's egg. The associations and reminiscences connected with the time-piece had so endeared it to the old gentleman that he at once advertised in the papers, offering twice the intrinsic value of the watch for its return, and "no questions asked." The response was prompt, and the old gentleman went in person to meet the thief. Having paid the money and pocketed his watch, the old man said to the pickpocket:

"Now, just to gratify my curiosity, do tell me how you got my watch."

The thief readily responded:

"You remember on last Monday night you got out of the car to see a man who had been hurt by a collision."

"Yes."

You remember a gentleman who, while talking with you, was stumbled against by somebody, and who fell against you *this way*."

"Yes."

"Very well, that's when and how it was done."

So the old gentleman came home in great glee to state to his friends that he had recovered his property, and, moreover, that he knew how he had lost it. In endeavoring, however, to illustrate to his hearers the manner in which he had been relieved of his time-piece, he placed his hand to his pocket, and lo! *it was gone again*.

The ingenious thief, having always an eye to business, had, while explaining to his victim his *modus operandi*, again stolen the identical piece of property, thus again conclusively illustrating the old and oft-quoted saying, "Time flies."

ANOTHER DOUBLE-HEADER.

But perhaps the most curious instance of this double dealing is one in which was implicated the senior partner of one of the oldest and most extensive jewelry firms in New-York.

A well-dressed gentleman, of elegant manners, one day appeared at a Broadway jewelry-store, and asked to have manufactured for him a finger-ring of very peculiar construction, the principal feature of which was to be a blade, which was controlled by a spring under the management of the thumb of the same hand. The steel blade was of the purest metal, and was sharpened to the keenest possible edge, and set in a ring so massive that the knife could not be discovered. This being before the advent of any of the expert London pickpockets to New-York, with their ingenious contrivances, the jewelry manufacturer inquired of his customer its use. This gentleman very kindly volunteered some sort of an ingenious explanation, for which he was thanked, and then he duly departed. Hardly had he left the place before the jewelry proprietor discovered that the watch-pocket of his vest, into which he had carelessly thrust the money he had just received, had been cut, and that the smart thief had actually, while the gentleman was talking to him, *cut his pocket with the very ring he had just bought, and stolen from that pocket the identical money which had been paid him for the ring itself.*

Another chapter may show up other anecdotes of the pickpockets.

St. John's College, Fordham—Celebration of the Twenty-First Annual Commencement.

The twenty-first annual Commencement at St. John's College, Fordham, was celebrated on Tuesday. As usual with this honored and venerable institution, the gathering of its friends was great in numbers. There is scarcely a State in the Union which has not its representative among the students of St. John's, and they were not few in number yesterday among the gray heads present at the celebration of her twenty-first Commencement, who looked affectionately at the old walls as those of their *alma mater*. The day was so fine that there was no barrier to the happy arrangements for holding the exercises in the open air. For this purpose a gigantic marque was raised in front of the main building, covering the stage and seats for the students and the guests. In the rear of the stage, between graceful folds of the national banner, hung a pleasing view of the Hudson. On the broad lawn in front the unaspiring little ones enjoyed themselves to their heart's content, while the venders of ginger nuts and soda-pops administered alternate doses to their little customers, reaping a rich harvest from the combined effort to make thirsty of the hot sun and the ginger. The seats provided for the guests were crowded; so was all the space within hearing distance of the young orators.

Upon the platform were seated Archbishop McCloskey, his secretary, Rev. Mr. McNierney; Rev. Mr. Madden, of New-Jersey; Rev. Mr. Hassan, of Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Dr. McQuade, President of Seton Hall College; Rev. Dr. Corrigan, of the same; Rev. Drs. Freel, Fitzpatrick, Keegan, Gardiner and Cassidy, of Brooklyn; Rev. Messrs. Malone and Macdonald, of Williamsburgh; Rev. Mr. Mahon, of St. John's; Quinn, of St. Peter's; Hon. Judges C. P. Daly and Barnard, and Rev. Dr. Wm. Moylan, President of the College and the Faculty, with a number of other distinguished gentlemen of the clergy and the laity whose names we were unable to procure.

The exercises commenced at 12:30 o'clock, with an overture by the band, proceeding as follows:

Discourse—"Fortune's Changes."..........E. C. Monck.
Music.
Discourse—"Social Discussion."..........Wm. X. Poland.
Music.
Discourse—"Progress."..........Leopold Laflammo.
Music.
Discourse—"Military Glory."...Cornelius J. O'Donnell.
Music.
Discourse—"Religion in Society."....Daniel C. O'Byrne.
Music.
Discourse—"National Greatness," Valedictory. Wm. O'Byrne.

These addresses, without exception, were of marked excellence, and delivered with peculiar ease and grace, eliciting frequent and enthusiastic applause from the audience.

The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred by Archbishop McCloskey on the following gentlemen: Wm. B. Moran, A. B., Detroit, Mich.; Gaspard Le Moine, A. B., Quebec, C. E.; Andrew A. Lynch, A. B., Brooklyn, L. I.; Luiz H. F. D'Aguiar, A. B., Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Alberto W. F. D'Aguiar, A. B., Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Thomas Bracken, A. B., Brooklyn, L. I.; Constantine Lippe, M. D., Tremont, N. Y.

And that of Bachelor of Arts on Cornelius J. O'Donnell, Brooklyn, L. I.; Paul Jones Robert, New-Orleans, La.; William X. Poland, Cincinnati, Ohio; Leopold Laflamme, Montreal, C. E.; William O'Byrne, Savannah, Ga.; Edward C. Monk, Montreal, C. E.; Daniel C. Byrne, Brooklyn, L. I.; Thomas McCarthy, St. John, N. B.; Charles L. Kierzkowski, Montreal, C. E.; Thomas J. Roddy, Troy, N. Y.; William F. Brady, New-York; James Mullen, New-York; Joseph H. Hayne, Fordham, N. Y.; and also on Alexander S. Delannoy, Savannah, Ga.

The Gold Medal, awarded for the best Biographical Essay, subject "Hernando Cortez," was then handed to Daniel C. Byrne; and the Master's Medal, for superior success in the post graduate course, to Gaspard Le Moine, A. M.

Then next followed the award of premiums, which occupied a long time, as the names of the young gentlemen so distinguished were very numerous. Among those most successful might be mentioned R. Graham Frost, who carried off six premiums and four honorable mentions; and Ignatius Macmanus, who bore away the rich burden from his fellows of eleven first-class premiums. The applause was great which met this talented and industrious youth as he came up for premium after premium, and the scene will doubtless be a long and happy memory to him.

Richard O'Gorman, Esq., LL.D., then addressed the graduates with his accustomed wit and eloquence. Reading the young men a chapter from his own experience, he gave them some good advice, putting it home so forcibly that it will doubtless long remain with them. He defined genius for them as industry and perseverance, and told them if there was one them who should aspire to lexicography let him so set it down in his book. There was much wisdom, much true philosophy, in the old motto, of the fathers, *Laborare est orare*—idleness was the curse from which great evils sprung. Whatever might be the direction in which their talent, or their taste or future should shape their destinies, nothing great or good could be achieved without honest, earnest work. He bade them beware of intoxication—not alone that intoxication which lowers man to the level of the beast, but also the intoxication of self-conceit, which carries its victims into a thousand snares, making him the plaything of every ism which comes up for a momentary worship. He cautioned them against bad companions, giving them some valuable hints how to know them—no easy matter, he said, to the young, as the right good fellows, so-called, we meet daily are many of them bad companions indeed. He warned them against the sneerer as the most dangerous of all—he who stabbed with a smile or a witticism, and trifled with things most sacred with a flippant tongue, he who underrated the sacred relationship of parent, or scoffed at the holy offices of religion, against all such he warned them to shut their hearts, for these above all others were the most dangerous to bring near them. He concluded a brilliant address by appealing to all the students within his hearing to remember the teachings of their beloved *alma mater*, so that when in other years they came to revisit her sacred shades they might feel the proud consciousness that they had done the work allotted them, and done it well, bringing no shame upon those who loved them, and fulfilling the promise of their youth.

At the close of the exercises the professors, graduates, and their guests retired to the refectory, where a collation, gotten up after the hospitable fashion of the good Fathers, was provided, and done ample justice to.

Fire in Brooklyn—A Man Killed, and Twenty-four Horses Burned to Death.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Monday night, a fire broke out in the livery stables of Thomas C. Jackson, in Atlantic, near Classon-avenue. The flames burst forth with great fury, and the stables being composed of wood and filled with hay and straw, produced a great light, which was visible for miles around. The entire establishment was destroyed.

Twenty-four horses were burned, besides a number of fine turnouts. Among the horses destroyed was the celebrated Hambletonian trotting colt *Mystery*, valued at $3,000, *Red Jacket*, valued at $1,500, *Sunshine*, valued at $1,000, and *Peculiar*, valued at $1,000. Five other horses, owned by Mr. Jackson, valued at $1,350, were burned. Two horses belong to Mr. Wadleigh and two to Mr. Jesse Cunningham. The others belonged to different parties.

Among the contents of the stables were four coaches and six wagons, with harness to match, valued at $3,380, beside hay, feed, &c., valued at $250.

The residence of Mr. Armstrong, owned by Mr. Jackson, was also destroyed. Loss about $6,000. The loss on equipages was $10,000, and the total loss is estimated at $27,480; insured for $17,000 in the Montauk Company of Brooklyn.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and supposed to be one of the colored helps employed about the establishment. Philip H. Richardson (colored) was arrested by the Police of the Forty-fourth Precinct on suspicion, but it has since appeared that he is innocent of the crime. Another man, not yet arrested, is suspected.

An accident occurred while Continental Engine Company No. 9 and No. 7 Hose were proceeding to the fire, resulting in the instant death of a member of the former company. The two apparatuses were on the parallel railroad tracks. Mr. Edward T. Clock, having become exhausted, released his hold of the rope while going along Fulton-avenue, near Adelphi-street. In so doing he was struck by the hose cart, and knocked against the engine. Falling backward, he struck the ash-pan and dislocated his neck. His only exclamation was, "Oh, my God!" and he expired. The body was taken to No. 9 Engine-house in Carlton-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue.

The deceased is about 31 years of age, married, and leaves a wife and one child, residing in Myrtle-avenue, one door from Adelphi-street. An inquest was held by Coroner Lynch and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Fires.

IN WEST THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the distillery No. 25 Abbatoir-place (West Thirty-ninth-street,) occupied by S. E. Bohn & Co. The flames extended to No. 26, occupied by Fitzpatrick & Dolan, dealers in hides and tallow, destroying it. Nos. 27 and 28, occupied as a slaughter-house by A. H. Simons, were slightly damaged. The loss of Mr. Bohn is estimated at $6,000; insured. Fitzpatrick & Dolan's loss is $2,000; insured for $1,000. Mr. Simon's loss is $1,000; no insurance. The loss in buildings is estimated at $4,000, partially insured.

IN CHERRY-STREET.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the upper floors of No. 384 Cherry-street, occupied by Daniel McQuinney and William Busch, whose loss in furniture is about $600. No insurance. The first floor is occupied by Henrietta Finkeldien as a grocery, and her stock is damaged by water to the extent of $300, which is covered by insurance in the Hope Insurance Company. The building is owned by James Mott, of No. 60 Wall-street, and it is damaged about $800, fully insured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

Old Grammar School No. 1.

The graduating class of Old No. 1, the oldest of our public schools, exhibited on Monday, in their school-room, in Vandewater-street. School Commissioners Warren, Dupignac, Small and Bloomfield, Superintendent Randall, and Messrs. Klein, White and Kennedy, of the local board, were present. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. T. H. Farrelly, of St. James' Church, and the programme, which embraced the names of Misses Fannie Crowe, Margaret Haggerty, Rose Brophy, Annie Hogan, Rose J. Kelly, Louise Auziere, Mary A. La Blanc, Mary Haggerty, Louisa Rothert, Catharine Brophy, and Mary O'Brien, was excellent. Miss Sarah A. Sweeny presided at the piano. The teachers—Miss Mary J. O'Leary, Mr. O. P. Howe and Francis O'Ryan—managed the exhibition very handsomely, and made the reception very pleasant to the parents and friends of the graduating pupils. These were distinguished among their school-mates by laurel wreaths, their names being as follows:

Mary C. O'Brien,	Louise Auziere,
Annie Hogan,	Ellie A. Moriarty,
Lizzie M. Rossiter,	Laurette B. Mulgrew,
Mary A. Locker,	Bridget Martin,
Rose J. Kelly,	Mary A. La Blanc,
Emma J. Hanley,	Clotilde Carroll,
Margaret Carroll,	Kate Brophy,
Mary T. Linn,	Mary Haggerty,
Kate Danehy.	

All these young women graduate with the certificate which the Board of Education knows as Grade A, entitling them to position as teachers in our public schools. It was the opinion of all the visitors that the exhibition was highly creditable to the faithful teachers who had so carefully trained their pupils.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD, OF BROOKLYN, VS. IRVINGTON, OF IRVINGTON.

The game between these clubs, played at Irvington, N. J., on Monday, was won by the Irvingtons by the score of 37 to 22, in a full game of nine innings. It was very well played on both sides, and an excellent display of the beauties of the game. A very large crowd was in attendance, among whom was a fair representation of the belles of Irvington. At the conclusion of the game, the Eckfords and their friends were entertained in old-fashioned New-Jersey style, and an hour or two were spent in social enjoyment. The feature of the day's sport was the presentation of bouquets by the young ladies present to the players on both sides who had obtained the most runs. The best of feeling was manifested toward the Eckfords by the crowd present, who frequently applauded their fine play. The following is the score:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.
Grum, p.	4	2	Bailey, p.	3	4
Brown, 2d b.	3	3	Walters, l. f.	0	5
Swandell, c. f.	2	3	M. Campbell, 1st b.	3	5
Cline, 1st b.	5	0	Sweezie, 2d b.	4	4
Beach, c.	2	4	Crawford, s. s.	3	5
Manolt, l. f.	2	3	H. Campbell, r. f.	4	2
Butler, s. s.	2	3	Leonard, c.	1	5
Mills, 3d b.	5	1	Buckley, 3d b.	3	5
Snyder, r. f.	2	4	Lewis, l. f.	6	2
Total	27	22	Total	27	37

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	9	0	2	0	2	3	0	5	1	—22
Irvington	7	2	3	2	0	12	2	3	6	—37

Umpire—Mr. Stout, of the Newark Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Watson and Eaton.
Time of game—3 hours and 45 minutes.
Fly-catches—Eckfords, 7; Irvington, 14.

VISIT OF THE NATIONAL CLUB, OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

The champion base-ball club of the South will arrive in this City to-day, and, this afternoon will visit Morrisania, to engage in a friendly contest with the Union Club, of that place. On Thursday the Nationals will play the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, on the Capitoline grounds. They will be the guests of the Gotham Club, of New-York, on Friday, who will play them a game on their ground at Hoboken. The Nationals left Washington on Monday, and in the afternoon played the celebrated Athletics at Philadelphia. Yesterday they were to encounter the Keystone Club. The following is the score of the game on Monday:

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, r. f.	3	2	Parker, 2d b.	3	1
McBride, p.	3	2	Berthrong, c.	3	1
Reach, 2d b.	4	2	Smith, s. s.	4	0
Wilkins, s. s.	3	3	Williams, p.	4	0
Berkenstock, 1st b.	5	2	Fox, 3d b.	1	2
Dockney, c.	4	2	Hodges, 1st b.	2	1
Chas. Gaskill, c. f.	3	2	McLean, r. f.	3	1
Pratt, 3d b.	2	3	Studley, l. f.	3	0
Pike, l. f.	0	4	Urell, c. f.	4	0
Total	27	22	Total	27	6

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	2	3	1	7	0	5	3	1	—22
National	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	—6

Umpire—T. Bomeisler, of the Eureka Club.

ACTIVE VS. ENTERPRISE.

The return game between the Active Club, of New-York, and the Enterprise Club, of Brooklyn, will be played to-day at the Capitoline Ground, Bedford. Game will be called at 1 o'clock.

OTHER GAMES TO-DAY.

The Fourth of July is a great day for out-door sports of all kinds, and from the list we give below our readers can certainly select the right kind of games to witness on this glorious day:

Star of Brooklyn *vs.* Monitor, at Goshen, N. Y.
Eclectic of New-York *vs.* Hudson River, at Fishkill, for silver ball.
Oriental of New-York *vs.* Live Oak of Albany, home-and-home game.
Everett of New-York *vs.* Ionic of Hackensack, at Hackensack; game called at 11 A. M.
Eckford *vs.* M. M. Vandyke, on the Union Grounds, at Brooklyn; game called at 2 P. M.
Harlem First Nine *vs.* Field, at Mount Morris-square, Harlem; game called at 3 o'clock.
Excelsior of Ridgeway, N. J., *vs.* Wallkill of Middletown, N. J.; game called at 9 A. M.
Active, Jr., *vs.* Star, at Jersey City, at 10 A. M.

Eastern Travel—Newport and the White Mountains.

Newport was never so attractive as now, if we may judge by the crowds of people going there. The Fall River boats, whose terminus by the new arrangement is Newport instead of Fall River, go full every night, and we understand Mr. Littlefield has at times seriously considered the propriety of putting on an extra boat. On some accounts this would be pleasant and even if not done for the convenience of passengers, it could possibly be arranged for the exclusive transport of freight. All the Boston lines go full. Travel to the White Mountains, to the country beyond the Bay State, to the iron regions of Maine, is increasing every season, and the sun of prosperity must therefore shine on such enterprise as conduce directly to the accommodation and convenience of the people.

The Public Schools.

The following notices have been sent us by Thomas Boese, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Education:

Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, New-York, June 28, 1866.
To the Principals of Schools:

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held June 27, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Schools under the control of this Board be closed at 2 o'clock until the Summer vacation, and the President and Clerk be and they hereby are directed not to sign any warrants for Principals' salaries whose Schools are dismissed before that hour, after the Clerk shall have notified them of the adoption of this resolution.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Hall of the Board of Education, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., New-York, June 29, 1866.
To the Trustees of the respective Wards and Principals of Schools:

The following are the vacations and holidays allowed by the by-laws, as amended by the Board of Education at the session held on the 16th of May, 1866.

Yours, &c., THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

Article XVII.—*Vacations and Holidays—What Vacations and Holidays are Allowed.*

Sec. 80. The vacations and holidays allowed in the schools in the several wards shall be as follows: Every Saturday throughout the year; the day commonly known as Good Friday; the 22d day of February; the 4th day of July; any day appointed by the Governor of the State for a public fast or thanksgiving; the 25th day of December; the 2d day of January, and the intermediate days; the day next following any day above specified, when such latter day shall be Sunday, and the interval between the next to the last Friday in July and the second Monday in September.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

HOTEL THIEF.

Thomas A. McGlade, book-keeper of the Bull's Head Hotel, at No. 296 Third-avenue, made a complaint against Thomas Newell for grand larceny. The accused was arrested by Officer Vermilye, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The complainant stated that one of the guests, named Jonas Platner, occupied a room in the house. On the 27th ult. the prisoner stole two coats, valued at $80, therefrom, he being seen in possession of them by Theodore Chamberlain, of No. 30 Livingston-street. When the prisoner was arrested on the 2d inst., he took the officer to the corner of Prince and Crosby streets, where the coats were found in the possession of Robert Gray, to whom the prisoner had disposed of them. The accused was committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail. He is 30 years of age, and a native of this City.

SNEAK THIEVES.

Officer Darke, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested James H. Graham and George Hamilton, in the New-York Hotel, for threatening, abusive and insulting behavior, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, and acting in a suspicious manner. When searched a number of skeleton keys were found in their possession, such as are usually carried by thieves. The prisoners were committed to the Penitentiary for six months.

THEFT OF A VALISE.

Frederick H. Parton, of No. 82 White-street, stated that on the 30th ult. he and Samuel Curry went into No. 310 Spring-street to take a drink, and as they did so he placed a valise—containing various articles of wearing apparel, valued at $75—on a barrel. At that time William Doyle and two others were present. Soon after one of the men took the valise, and they all ran off. On the 2d of July Doyle was arrested by Officer Charles Fehrentz, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. When arraigned before the Court, the prisoner denied his guilt. He was committed for trial. Doyle is a native of Albany, and 21 years of age.

VIOLATING THE HEALTH LAW.

Officer Murray, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested Bernard Knodel and Stephen Kull, yesterday morning, on a charge of having violated the Health laws, by dumping a load of night soil into a boat lying in the East River, at the foot of Sixteenth-street. The accused were committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, and gave bail for their appearance.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELRY.

Joseph A. Horton, of the firm of Hunter, Hopping & Co., No. 71 Nassau-street, made a complaint against Christian Jackle, a dealer in watches and clocks, and who advertises himself as a manufacturing jeweler, for grand larceny. He stated, that during the month of April last, the accused, who was arrested by Officer Blosson, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was in the frequent habit of coming into their store and examining goods under a pretence of making purchases, and that they frequently missed sundry articles during that month. The prisoner opened a store at No. 323 Hudson-street, and the firm suspecting him of having stolen the missing property an examination of the show-window was made yesterday, where he discovered the gold rings and an opal ring, of the aggregate value of $52. Jackle was therefore arrested. Besides the rings identified by Mr. Hunter, there were several other articles of great value, which were subsequently identified by down-town firms, among whom are Joseph J. Rogers, of No. 8 John-street, and John H. Riley, of No. 18 John-street. The prisoner made several ineffectual attempts to escape and hide the property claimed as stolen, but the officer was too quick for him. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.

John Smith and Frank Stratton were arrested yesterday by Detectives Niven and Vaughn, on a charge of burglary, being charged with having on the 15th ultimo broken open a door leading into the hallway of premises No. 321 Broadway, occupied by Simeon Aub, as a manufactory of silk ties and cravats. After gaining an entrance to the premises they packed up and escaped with about $500 worth of goods. When they were arrested a portion of the missing property was found in the possession of the accused. They were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. Smith is 22 years of age, and a native of England; Stratton is a native of Connecticut, and 12 years of age.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Officer Doran, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Sarah Lyon, of No. 201 Elm-street, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, and other articles, of the aggregate value of $300, from Margaret Lennox, of No. 58 Sullivan-street. The complainant stated that on the 22d ult. she was walking, and meeting the prisoner she accepted an invitation to walk home with her. On reaching the house she received a cooling drink from her hostess, and was soon stupefied from the effects of some drugs contained therein. While thus helpless it is charged that the robbery was committed. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Officer Riggs, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Richard Edwards on a charge of having stolen two coats, a pistol and a silver watch, of the aggregate value of $80, from Charles R. Miller, of No. 474½ Broadway. The coats were found in his possession when arrested, and he was committed for trial. Edwards is 21 years of age, and resides in Brooklyn. He denied his guilt, but gave no explanation of the manner he came possessed of the goods.

A COLORED WOMAN IN A DIFFICULTY.

Officer Johnson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Mary Smith, a colored woman, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain valued at $85, from Mrs. Sarah Dusenbury, of No. 31 Grand-street, some four weeks ago. It appears that the accused was left alone in Mrs. Dusenbury's room for a few moments, and since that time the timepiece has been missing. As no other person but the accused had access to the room, she was committed for trial in default of bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Excursion of the Bank-street M. E. Sunday-school.—On Friday last the Bank-street M. E. Sunday-school went on their second annual excursion to Dr. Grant's, Iona Island, near West Point, on the Hudson River. This island is situated in a most delightful place, surrounded by high mountains, and is altogether a lovely spot. There are on it over $300,000 worth of grape-vines. This was the first occasion Dr. Grant allowed his grounds to be used for the purposes of an excursion, and it was mainly through the efforts of Mayor Hoffman that they were eventually secured. Upon arriving at the ground, Dr. Grant invited the party, to the number of 800, to the chapel, where the doctor's son, assisted by several of the female members of the family and Prof. Hellerman, executed some fine pieces on the organ. The children of the school then sang several pieces, and acquitted themselves with great credit. Addresses were made by Rev. M. D. Crawford, Presiding Elder; Rev. D. L. Marks, pastor of the school, Dr. Grant and Mr. W. W. Cornell. Mr. Henry Cornell, of Newburgh, was among the visitors. The steamboat *Thomas Collyer* had been chartered for the occasion, and Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band was also engaged, and discoursed most excellent music. All the children of the school were present, the majority of them accompanied by their parents. This school is under the care of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society, Wm. W. Cornell, Esq., President, and is under the direct supervision of Messrs. Reeves E. Selmes and B. D. Southerland. It has done much good on the west side of the City, and is in a most flourishing condition.

Exercises at Public School No. 19.—A most interesting meeting took place at Public School No. 19, East Fourteenth-street, Monday, for the purpose of delivering certificates of Grade A, to a number of graduates of the female department of the school, of which Miss Hazeltine is Principal. The excellent order and discipline of this very large school reflects credit on all the parties connected with it. The usual programme of exercises was gone through in a very creditable manner. There were present J. L. Miller, Commissioner; A. Hill and G. H. Neader, Inspectors; H. L. Slote and G. P. Stulzes, Trustees. Trustees Wagner and McGrane were unavoidably absent. Mr. Miller addressed the pupils in his usual jocular style, giving the best possible advice, and exhorted them in the kindest manner to follow the good course they had been pursuing, and thereby benefit themselves and the community at large. Mr. Randall, too, spoke at great length, in an encouraging strain to the scholars generally, and in particular to the young ladies who had just received their diplomas. Mr. Gerard delivered a very interesting speech, and showed the great advantages derived from the Public Schools in New-York. His remarks were well received by the large audience assembled.

Felonious Assaults.—The First Precinct Police, about 10 o'clock on Monday night, found Valentine Keyser and Frederick Short in William-street, bleeding most profusely from several severe wounds on the head, which they stated they had received in a fracas with a gang of rowdies. Dr. Wilson dressed their wounds and they were allowed to return home....Michael Gillig, residing in Forty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, was attacked and beaten about the head by Michael Quin on Monday night. Officer Mahoney, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested the latter, and he was committed for examination by Justice Connolly....About 11 o'clock on Monday night an altercation took place between Joseph Doremus and John Jackson, (both colored,) at No. 20 Clark-street, during which Jackson struck his opponent on the head with a brick, inflicting a severe wound. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, but his assailant made good his escape, and has not yet been arrested.

False Pretence Case.—A. Soria, *alias* George Augustus Supp, was arrested Monday by Officer Bennett, of the Tombs Police Court Squad, on a charge of false pretences preferred against him by Charles Trumper, of No. 151 West Forty-eighth-street, who stated that on the 1st of March the prisoner obtained from him a $500 United States seven-thirty bond under false pretences. Trumper being in search of employment, went to Supp for assistance, and the latter consented to take him into partnership. He obtained the bond on account, giving in return two notes of hand for $100 and $400. As no return has been made, nor has he been admitted to partnership, Mr. Trumper caused Supp's arrest, as already stated. The prisoner was held for examination by Justice Dowling. He keeps an "employment office" on the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and there are several queer stories afloat regarding his past transactions.

Memorial Church at Tarrytown.—The inhabitants of Tarrytown are now erecting a church at that place as a memorial to Washington Irving. The foundation has been already laid on the very spot where, as the legend runs, the headless horseman appeared to the unfortunate Ichabod Crane. At 4:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the corner-stone of the building will be laid by Rev. Bishop Potter, and an address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Tyng. The Seventh Regiment Band will be present on the occasion. The cost of the edifice is estimated at $50,000, a very large portion of which sum has yet to be raised, and this will probably be done by dollar subscriptions. It is somewhat singular that Tarrytown contains no memorial to the man with whose name the place is inseparably connected.

Hotel Changes.—There are some notable changes going on in the hotel management of the City. Prominent among them is the transfer of the old name of Lafarge from the front of the marble hotel opposite Bond-street, and the substitution of the "Southern Hotel," by its new lessee, Mr. Bruce, of Kentucky. The old Jones House has also changed hands. Messrs. L. A. Geyer, late of the New-York Hotel, and Theodore Schmalkolz, late of the City Club, have assumed its control under the title of the "New-York Restaurant." This will now, we learn, be kept in first-class style, affording a greatly needed convenience to strangers or residents desirous of entertaining their friends. A restaurant thoroughly admirable in all its appointments has been opened for the patronage of ladies and gentlemen.

A Series of Accidents.—Wm. Haskins, aged 12 years, and residing at No. 28 Harrison-street, was seriously burned about the breast yesterday by the premature explosion of a quantity of powder with which he was playing, at No. 175 Washington-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....August Jening, of No. 26 New-Bowery was severely wounded in the stomach yesterday by a loaded pistol exploding as he was examining it. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....John Driscoll, four years of age, was dangerously injured yesterday by a fall from the second story window of his residence, No. 76 Roosevelt-street.

Infanticide.—Yesterday morning the remains of a female child were found in the vault belonging to No. 13 Broadway, wrapped up in a piece of old cloth. An inquest was held by Coroner Nauman, when a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Robinson, who discovered that the child had been born alive. Some slight marks of violence being found on the neck, Dr. Robinson expressed the opinion that death was the result of strangulation, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury. How the body came in the vault could not be ascertained.

Fatal Ferry-Boat Accident.—An unknown man jumped from one of the Williamsburgh ferry-boats, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as she was entering the slip at the foot of Houston-street, East River. The distance between the boat and the dock was so great that the reckless man missed his aim and fell in the river, striking his head on the bridge, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered by the Thirteenth Precinct Police, and it now lies at the Delancey-street Station-house awaiting identification.

A New Journal.—The third number of *Zion's Standard & Weekly Review* has made its appearance. The *Review* is published weekly by the corporation of the A. M. E. Church, and devoted to the interests of the colored people. Rev. Wm. H. Decker and Wm. Howard Day are the editors. The paper presents a handsome typographical appearance, is enterprising, spicy, and evidently in earnest.

Summer Retreat.—One of the most pleasant and most convenient retreats for the hot season may be found at the "Brighton House," Perth Amboy, N. J. The rooms at the hotel are well ventilated; the grounds are beautifully laid out and are well shaded; and access to and from New-York can be enjoyed at about every hour through the day.

Democratic Union Association.—A Democratic Union Association has been formed in the Seventeenth Ward to sustain the principles which thus far have characterized the policy of Andrew Johnson. The man and his measures are both to be rigorously sustained.

Foot Race.—The arrangements for the foot race between Harding and Brady, for $500 a side, were settled by the principals and backers yesterday afternoon, and the stakes deposited. The race is to come off on the 25th at Paterson, when the merits of the Canadian and the New-Yorker will be decided.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Seguine's Point.—Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, Kings County, has given his decision in the Seguine's Point injunction case, and it is adverse to the Health Commissioners, denying their right to establish a cholera hospital there. The following is the decision in the case: It seems quite clear that the Legislature intended that Staten Island should not be a place where any operations of quarantine, except to bury the dead, should be carried on. The very act establishing the present quarantine directed the land of the State at Seguine's Point to be sold without unnecessary delay, the proceeds of such sale to be applied to the expenses of this quarantine as now established. The violation of the law thus clearly expressed, the defendants the Commissioners of Quarantine or the Metropolitan Board of Health, or both jointly, claim the right and threaten to remove from vessels which are subject to Quarantine, persons in whom there is no present manifestations of disease, in order that such persons may be detained at Seguine's Point until time shall disclose whether they have the seeds of pestilence in them or not. This is purely and simply Quarantine, and may not legally be done on Staten Island. The plaintiffs make a case, which, under well-settled, equitable principles, entitles them to an injunction restraining the defendants from committing the threatened acts, which by law, they have no right to commit during the pendency of the action. The buildings at Seguine's Point are now nearly ready for use. The injunction will, however, stop all further operations.

The Masonic Temple.—The Masonic fraternity of this City have for some months been engaged in perfecting arrangements for the purpose of erecting a temple to be devoted to Masonic purposes. A number of sites have been recommended, but as the subject created a great deal of dissension, the locality was left to the Trustees. At a meeting of the delegates of different Lodges on Monday, twenty-five Trustees were elected, who are entrusted with the power to select a site, which is generally supposed to be the Smith property on Fulton-avenue, near Smith-street, which, by general consent, will probably be selected. Arrangements will be made to commence the edifice the coming Fall, and from present indications the building will be one of which the Masonic fraternity, as well as any one who has an interest in the architectural beauty of the city, may well be proud.

The Navy-Yard.—Some 400 workmen employed in the Navy-yard were discharged on Saturday last, in accordance with orders from the Navy Department. Among those sent adrift are 32 joiners, 31 carpenters, 33 sailmakers, 84 blacksmiths and helpers, 14 saw-mill men, 7 coopers, &c., including caulkers, painters, sparmakers, and others. The steamer *Lackawanna* is now ready and will go to sea on Saturday next. The steamer *Rhode Island* will sail the same day. The *Madawaska* is in commission and will sail in four or five days. The *Pensacola* will be ready for sea by the 1st of August.

LAW REPORTS.

The Will of the Late Edwin P. Christy—The Issues Involved—Inquest Taken by Default.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II, JULY 3.
Before Justice Barnard and a Jury.

Harriet E. Christy vs. Paris G. Clark et al.—This action, the trial of which was postponed last week until yesterday, was called on soon after the opening of the Court. The plaintiff appeared by her counsel, Messrs. Edmond and B. J. Blankman. The defendants did not appear. Proofs were accordingly presented, and an inquest taken in due form. The following are the issues as settled by the Court, and the answers thereto as given by the Jury in their special verdict:

1. Whether Harriet E. Christy was lawfully married to Edwin P. Christy. *Ans.*—To the first issue above set forth the Jury find from the evidence given herein as follows: That Harriet E. Christy was married to Edwin P. Christy in the year 1836.
2. Were Edwin B. Christy and William A. Christy the lawful issue of the marriage of Edwin P. Christy and Harriet E. Christy; and were, or are, they the heirs-at-law or next-of-kin of Edwin P. Christy, deceased? *Ans.*—Yes.
3. Whether Edwin P. Christy ever made or executed the paper-writing purporting to be his last will and testament, dated May, 1862? *Ans.*—No.
4. Was Edwin P. Christy competent to make a last will and testament? *Ans.*—No.
5. Whether the alleged paper-writing was procured to be executed by or through undue influence exercised on said Edwin P. Christy? *Ans.*—Yes.

The Court of Common Pleas and the Board of Excise—More Injunctions Granted—Remarks of Judge Brady.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 3.
Before Judge Brady.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Stallknecht made an application in behalf of various parties for an injunction against the Board of Excise. On the request being made to him, Judge Brady said: "I regret very much the necessity which exists for these injunctions—a necessity however occasioned by the determination of the Board of Excise to enforce a law which has been declared by Judge Cardozo, after solemn deliberation, to be unconstitutional. This Court possesses the same power to do what has been done in reference to that law as the Supreme Court; and though a decision by one of its Judges is not that of the whole Court, yet that decision, until reversed upon argument before all the Judges sitting in General Term, is the law of the Court, whatever may be the opinion of the other Judges, formed without hearing the arguments upon the questions presented. The decision is more binding upon the Board of Excise, who are not a court of review, but who are acting as such, and assume the power of reversing in effect the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction. They still act under the law which has been declared to be void and compel the person threatened with process to seek his protection by injunction.

This course of conduct is not calculated to teach obedience to judicial authority, and may lead to a spirit of insubordination which even the Board of Excise may regret. I intend no disrespect by these remarks. I am acquainted with some of the gentlemen composing the Board, whom I regard as my friends, but I cannot commend the spirit with which they have received the decision of Judge Cardozo, or the attitude of disrespect if not defiance which they have assumed.

The Judge granted the injunctions.

United States District Court—Eastern District.

Before Judge Benedict.

As the regular day of opening the July term comes on the 4th, all process and motions returnable on that day will stand over till Thursday, July 5.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Frank Allen, a seaman on board the British steamship *William Penn*, charged with having on the high seas assaulted the chief mate with the intent to kill, while the vessel was on her passage from London to this port, was up again yesterday. The Commissioner overruled the point raised by Mr. Nash, counsel for the defendant, assumed jurisdiction, and ordered that the examination should proceed on Friday.

The Rights of Tenants Using a Sewer in Common—An Action for Damages.

MARINE COURT—JULY 3.
Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

Charles Miller vs. A. B. Fischer and Wife.—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover $500 damages for injuries to his premises in East Seventeenth-street. Some twelve witnesses were examined, and the facts established were these: The defendants own the house adjoining, the buildings being separated by a party wall. A pipe running through the party wall was used for both houses, and a sewer from the houses to the water-closets in the yards was used in common, it being located on both lots. In May last the defendants cut off the plaintiff's connection with the sewer, and the result was, the closet overflowed, and the water ran over plaintiff's yard and into the cellar of his house, rendering the same untenantable from the bad odor arising from the overflow. The walls of the house sunk in consequence of the water weakening the earth. A motion for a non-suit was made and denied. The case will be continued on Thursday next. Alex. H. Reaney for plaintiff; B. F. Sawyer for defendants.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A Robbery by the Garrote.—John Cronin and James Engleran were charged with robbing Henry Jamieson, a seaman, of $22. The case was undoubtedly a felony, and the evidence disclosed the fact that the prisoners were adepts at the business. The complainant and his witness, being seamen, without a residence in the City, were placed in confinement to insure a prosecution of the thieves, and had the complaint been taken for felony the victims of the robbery would have been incarcerated in the House of Detention for months, and possibly the thieves would have found bail. The sailor Jamieson said: I am in the marine service; I came home in the United States ship *Susquehanna;* I was around with my friend who sits over there during the evening, looking for a place to put up at for the night; we had drank some liquor, but we were perfectly sober when we went into this man's place looking for lodgings; after going into the house they asked if I could pay for lodgings, and I told them I could; one of the men then came from behind the bar, threw his arm around my neck, caught the wrist of my right hand, and then gave me a kick with his knee and choked me; then the other fellow rifled my pockets and took $21 or $22; they then threw me in the street and shut the door.

Wm. H. Neil, a sailor, who was shipmate of the last witness, said: I was present when the difficulty occurred in this house on Sunday night. I was talking with one of these men and my friend was taking a drink with the other prisoner. The biggest of the two prisoners tried to put the garrote on me but he couldn't, and I told Jamieson to come out. When they found they could do nothing with me, one of the prisoners garroted my companion and turned his pockets inside out. We raised an alarm as soon as we got outside and called for the Police. The Police came and arrested them.

The Court found the accused guilty and sent them to the Penitentiary for six months each.

A DONNYBROOK-FAIR AFFAIR.

Thomas McGowan was charged with committing a violent assault on a neighbor named Patrick Sheehan. There were six witnesses on each side who had each one or two discolored eyes. The defendant was the only man in the crowd without a scar, and he accounted for that on the ground that he was a "pacificator." Witness commenced the story of his assault as follows: Going home on Friday night in my own house and landing, Thomas McGowan followed me up stairs and two men with him, and they hit me on the eyes and drew two quarts of blood from me; then they kicked me and killed my wife so that she almost died.

The evidence as it progressed was that a general row occurred in the house, but who struck first it was impossible to say, and that the woman testified to as killed, yet living, wielded a hatchet in the fight like an Amazon, making very many sore heads. The case was dismissed.

LACKED THE JURAT OF THE MAGISTRATE.

John Prince and Stephen Hayes were charged with stealing a silver watch and some money, how much the complainant, John Greenwood, could not say. Witness said he was a flour merchant at No. 50 Front-street, but lived up town. After business hours he indulged in several drinks of ale, and finally landed in a porter-house kept by Prince. About 12 or 1 o'clock he started to go home, when Prince and three of his associates insisted on seeing him safe home. He objected, as he was sober enough to know what he was doing and how to walk. They, however, insisted on following, and did accompany him, and at a dark corner one of the two relieved him of his watch. Prince thrust his hand in complainant's pocket, and as it was coming out complainant caught a part of a bank bill, which he tore from the hand of Prince. Counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it lacked the of the *jurat* magistrate, who had in the hurry of business neglected to put his name to it. The motion to dismiss was accepted, and the accused were discharged.

DOUBTFUL EVIDENCE.

Robert Miller was charged with the larceny of a silver watch, the property of Robert Ming, a German. The complainant must have been imperfectly understood at the Police Court, or he must have told quite a different story from that extorted from him in the Sessions. He said—I lost a watch worth eleven dollars from No. 61 Franklin-street. Q.—Of your own knowledge do you know who took it? A.—No; I can't tell. Q.—Have you seen it since? A.—I have not. Q.—Did Miller room with you? A.—No: he roomed opposite. Q.—Did you ever see him in your room? A.—No. Q.—And is that all you know about the case? A.—That is all; I lost the watch, and he boarded in the same house.

Officer Haggerty said all he knew was that he made the arrest; knew nothing about the case, and never recovered the watch.

The Court, in discharging the accused, said they could not see why he had been arrested.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Tuesday, July 3—P. M.

Both the Stock Exchange Boards were closed to-day, and will so remain until Thursday morning, July 5. The Long Room of the Stock Exchange, where the Brokers and outside operators usually meet in common, was also closed, greatly to the inconvenience of the Stock people who have not left town, and who resorted to the shady side of Broad-street in considerable numbers to trade in Erie, Reading, Fort Wayne, &c. The number of speculators who were in the Street was increased by the fact that the Gold Room was kept in operation, as usual, until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. And so altogether there was a pretty active business done at advancing rates for the Railways and at a somewhat steady quotation; 153@152⅞@153 ℘ cent. for Gold. Erie sold largely at 64¼@64½@65 ℘ cent.; Fort Wayne, 96¼ ex div.; Reading, 106¼@106½ ex div.; Rock Island, 94¼@94⅜; Michigan Southern, 79¼; Northwest, 30½@30⅝; Pittsburgh, 83@83¼. The sales of Erie were very large.

Among the great dealers in Government Securities on Wall-street there was a further very active business, especially in 5-20s of 1865 at 103½@⅝, and in 5-20s of 1862 at 104½@⅝ ℘ cent. The Foreign buyers of the latter filled part of their orders at 104½@⅝ ℘ cent., the closing bidding being at 104½ ℘ cent. Exchange 108@108¼ on London.

To-morrow—Independence Day—nothing will be done on the Street.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent.

The Treasury Office paid out to-day about $1,000,000 in Gold on the July Interest on the Public Debt.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 10th of July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, July 3, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 60 bbls. Ashes, 14,516 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bbls. Corn Meal, 45,974 bushels Wheat, 177,607 bushels Corn, 19,673 bushels Rye, 360 bushels Barley, 70,470 bushels Oats, 4,155 bushels Malt, 908 bbls. Pork, 115 pkgs. Cut Meats, 206 pkgs. Lard, and 682 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, to-day, at $8 12½@$8 37 for Pots, and $16 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet and depressed; Java at 24c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb. Stock, to-day, 199,745 bags and 14,997 mats.

STOCK OF RIO COFFEE.

New-Orleans....bags	4,500
Mobile	2,700
Baltimore	24,000
Philadelphia	7,500
New-York	138,536
Grand total	177,536

COTTON—Is dull and heavy. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 640 bales, against receipts of 3,610 bales. Mr. William P. Wright, in his circular for the *China*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the first of September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,944,000 bales; export to Great Britain, 1,157,000 bales; export to France, 208,000 bales; export to other foreign ports, 68,000 bales; total exports, 1,433,000 bales; stock on hand, 298,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 14,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,000 bales. Total exports, 9,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,645
Receipts in June, 1866	45,948
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	381,638
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	811,446
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,080

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 26c.; Great Falls M, 21c.; Great Falls, S, 18½c. Brown Shirtings—Bartlett 36-inch, 20c.; Hope, 29c.; Lonsdale, 34c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; American, 19½c.; Lowell, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Corsets—Thomson's Coutil l'Imperatrice, $30; Thomson's Coutil Parisienne, $14. Shirts J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's, Byron and Garrote No. 1, double extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 ℘ cent. Brown Drills—Boott, 26c.; Winthrop, 18½c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 21½c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 36½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales since our last, 7,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$8 very poor to choice Extra State at $7 75@$10 25, chiefly at $7 85@$8 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$10 25 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$8 00
Extra State	7 75	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 85	@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 30	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 30	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@17 50

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last 400 bbls. in lots, at $10 25@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 70@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. A lot of Plant's Extra St. Louis Wheat-flour, made of new Wheat, sold to-day at $20 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy. Sales, 18,2005 bushels, including good Milwaukee Club, at $2 45; inferior do., at $2 26; and unsound Chicago Spring, at $1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in brisk request, chiefly for export, at an advance of a cent ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 204,000 bushels at 83@86c. for unsound, and 87c.@89c. for sound new mixed Western, ℘ bushel. New Oats have been in less demand and heavy. We quote new Western at 50c.@52½c., closing irregularly, ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues quiet; a small lot of Western Rye brought $1 05: and of State, small lots were sold at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Messrs. Wotherspoon & Co., in their circular for the *China*, give the following

Comparative Prices of Breadstuffs in Currency and Gold July 2.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	54 ℘ ct.	—
Discount on currency	—	35 ℘ ct.
Sterling Exchange	167 ℘ ct.	108½ ℘ ct.
Flour—℘ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$8 75@$9 50	$5 68@$6 47
Ohio and Indiana	9 75@10 50	6 36@ 6 81
Canadian	None.	nominal.
Southern	12 25@14 50	7 95@ 9 42
Fancies and high extras	18 00@18 00	8 44@11 69
Corn Meal	5 25@ —	3 41@ —
Wheat—℘ 60 lbs.		
Western White	3 20@ 3 50	2 08@ 2 27
Canadian	3 20@ 3 50	2 08@ 2 27
Red and Amber Spring	2 20@ 2 50	1 43@ 1 62
Freight to Liverpool	—	4¾d.@7d.
Freight to London	—	5¾d.@6d.
Freight to Cork and a market	—	4s. 6d.@5s.
Freight to direct ports	—	3s. 6d.@4s.
Indian Corn—℘ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	95@ 1 00	62@ 65
White, new and old	1 15@ 1 30	75@ 84
Western Mixed	85@ 87	55@ 56
Rye—℘ 56 lbs	1 05@ 1 35	68@ 87
Barley—℘ 48 lbs	1 00@ 1 15	65@ 75

HAY—North River bale continues in good request, at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited demand to-day, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's, Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Is quiet, but held firmly. Stock 1,294 bales American, with 120 tons and 34,727 bales foreign.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $3 75 ℘ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland is quiet but firm to-day at $1 50 or Common, $2 10 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand at uniform rates, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 49c.@65c. ℘ gallon. Stock, 6,090 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Are in less request, including Spirits Turpentine, at 81c.@84c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $2 87@$9 50 ℘ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Are in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale, at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 75; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 80 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in slack demand at 23½c.@24c. for Crude, 39c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@56c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but irregular. Sales since our last 9,350 bbls., in lots, at $32 00@$32 56 for new Mess, closing at $32 30 cash; $29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for new Prime; $30 for thin Mess; $29 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 280 pkgs. Bacon is inactive; 200 boxes sold, part long clear, at 16½c, ℘ lb. Lard is heavy and lower; sales since our last 375 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c., ℘ lb. Beef is dull to-day at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8 @$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unsettled. Beef Hams continue inactive at $45@$45 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy, at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@22c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	.38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℘ lb.	.33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb.	.35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb.	.32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb.	.35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb.	.32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ lb.	.31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	.38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	.34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	.30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb.	.27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	.29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb.	.26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb.	.23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	.20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ℘ lb.	.20	@22
Farm Dairies, ℘ lb.	.18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ℘ lb.	.6	@ 8
Factory Dairies—common, ℘ lb.	.17	@17
Farm Daries—common, ℘ lb.	.8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ℘ lb.	.17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℘ lb.	.6	@ 8

SUGARS—Are in limited request and heavy. Sales since our last 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 13¾c.@16¾c. ℘ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, July 2.

	1865.	1866.
Cuba, hhds.	58,911	68,565
Martinique	—	1,572
Porto Rico, hhds.	3,147	—
St. Croix, hhds.	—	374
New-Orleans, hhds.	164	1,577
English Islands, hhds.	307	534
Grand total, hhds.	62,529	82,054
Melado, hhds.	2,258	292
Cuba, boxes	39,026	84,056
Manilla, bags	72,883	100,476

STEARINE—Sales 34,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 210,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12¾c.; and 15,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@12¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. Western, in bond, at 31c., and small lots free at $2 23@$2 26, ℘ gallon.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line in June, Messrs. M. Rader & Son notice thus: "Supplies of Kentucky Tobacco, having come in more liberally during last month, offered to export buyers more scope for action, and prices having been somewhat modified to the higher range of gold, about 3,000 hhds. were sold, chiefly to Government contractors, at prices ranging from 5c.@7c. currency for Lugs, 5c.@6c. gold for Common Leaf, 8½c.@10c. gold for Medium to Good Leaf, 11c.@15c. gold for Fine to Select. In the heavier sorts the transactions have been light, as the assortments offering are not up to former standard, or else are held beyond the views of buyers. Several lots of Clarksville and Western District have been taken up in New-Orleans, for account of houses here, at prices considerably easier than those demanded by our factors. The demand for consumption has not been active, and will likely continue so until Congress has positively settled the question of taxes. The prospects of the coming crop are well described in a recent letter from a respected and experienced friend in Tennessee, in which he says: "In the Clarksville District there is an average crop set, and generally standing well. In the Western District, also, a good crop is planted, and doing well. Further South there will be but little Tobacco grown—that is, back of Hickman and the counties in Tennessee extending back to Paris, that part of the country raising cotton exclusively. In Hopkins, Mulenberg and other counties bordering on the Green River, I am informed there will not be so large a crop, as it is more difficult there to obtain labor. You see at once, then, why it is that the prospects for a full crop seem obvious to any one visiting the Clarksville and Paducah Districts. My own opinion, from what I can learn from all parts of the country, is that there will be two-thirds of an average crop made, and as the crop is set early and stands well, if the season continues favorable, it will be of good quality." We quote, in gold: Sound Lugs, 3½c.@5½c.; Common Leaf, 4½c.@8½c.; Medium Leaf, 6½c.@11½c.; Good Leaf, 9c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 10½c.@18c.; Selections, 13½c.@18c. The sales of Havana Tobacco for the month amount to about 1,500 bales, mostly fillers for home consumption. Medium, 75c.@80c.; Good, 85c.@90c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency, duty paid, and 200 bales for exportation, at 12c.@18c. ℘ lb., gold, in bond. Of Yara Tobacco, 120 bales I I cuts, received from Bremen, were sold at $1@$1 05, currency, duty paid. The market for Seedleaf Tobacco is without change, either for home or foreign trade. The sales were about 300 cases Connecticut, at 35c.@55c.; 200 cases New-York State, at 9c.@12½c.; 850 cases Ohio, at 5½c.@6½c.@7c.@8c.@10½. Manufactured Tobacco has not been as active as might have been had we desirable assortments to offer. The receipts of new work for the month have been large, principally from Virginia, but consisting mostly of medium and common grades, and somewhat doubtful as to their keeping in good condition. But few sales have been made, and those at prices not very remunerative to manufacturers. On the other hand, fine and desirable lots of black and bright new work were rapidly taken at full prices, the California trade being among the largest buyers For Australia, West Indies and other markets a fair trade was done in black work. The home trade has confined itself to small jobbing sales of common and medium goods, at about former prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in June:

	Kentucky.	Virginia & N. C.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total
St'k June 1,'66, hhds.	19,017	772	17	25	19,831
Received since	3,450	368	3	1	3,822
Total	22,467	1,140	20	26	23,653
Delivered since	3,200	119	1	—	3,320
Stock July 2, 1866	19,267	1,021	19	26	20,333
Stock July 1, 1865	20,004	300	11	18	20,333

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock, May 31, hhds	7,009
Received to June 30	1,260
Total	8,269
Delivered to June 30	1,454
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, June 30, 1866	6,555

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in June.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	C'nfg's.
Stock June 1, 1866....bales	7,426	144	272	50
Received since	1,785	—	100	—
Total	9,211	144	372	50
Delivered since	1,711	—	120	—
Stock July 2, 1866	7,500	144	252	50
Stock July 1, 1865	4,719	—	—	—

FREIGHTS—The freight market was less active today, with 593 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 53,000 bushels of Corn, at 5d. by sailing vessel, and 6½d. by steamer; also, 100 hhds. Tobacco, at 17s. 6d. For London—63,000 bushels Corn, at 6d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders—A bark and brig, with Corn, at 5s. ℘ quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor. No. 1 Park-place.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 545 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

THE HONORARY, ASSOCIATE AND regular members of the "Clionian" and "Phrenocosmian" Societies of the "College of the City of New-York," are requested to attend a Prize Debate between the said Societies, at Dodworth Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, July 5, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of debate announced on opening the meeting.

CHAPPELL'S PATENT TOILET GLASS, indispensable to every family, selling rapidly and admired by everybody. A few State rights of this valuable patent for sale low. Address G. CHAPPELL, Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES' AND Gents' cast-off clothing for cash. Address CLOTHING, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

WILL MR. WASHINGTON PEALE, late of Faris' Photograph Gallery, Broadway, please send his address to C. R. MINTURN. New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SCHOOLMASTER and THE GOLDEN EGG. THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRELAND AS IT WAS and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, AURORA FLOYD. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, A. W. Fenno, Wallis, Ward, Whiting, &c.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS and THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS. Cast by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE CABIN BOY, LES DEUX FUGITIVES, VALENTINE AND ORSON, THE FAST WOMEN AND DUTCH CELEBRATION AND FIREWORKS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, THE MARBLE HEART.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHARD III. Characters by Messrs. Frank Dwight Denny and others.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M. THE CLOUD LEAP.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SCHERMERHORN BOY.

ELM PARK.
8th-av., corner 92d-st.
THIS DAY, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, TRAPEZE ASCENSION, THE MONGOLFIER OR FIRE BALLOON.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

The Times To-morrow.

We shall print no Evening Editions this day, but the regular morning issue of THE TIMES will appear to-morrow (Thursday) as usual.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON reported from the Military Committee the Regular Army Bill recently introduced by him; also, the House joint resolution in relation to bounties to colored soldiers. A joint resolution for the purchase, at $5,000, of the law library of the late JAMES M. PETIGRU, of South Carolina, was passed. The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up, the question being on the Senate Finance Committee's amendments to attach the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The amendment was disagreed to. An amendment was adopted giving $500,000 for the relief of the destitute Indians of the Southern Superintendency. The bill was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

In the House, Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, made a report and explained the various points of it. The report was then agreed to, so that the bill has now passed both Houses. Mr. RAYMOND offered a concurrent resolution of thanks to the workingmen of Lyons, France, for the flag presented by them in memory of the late President LINCOLN. The resolution was adopted. Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requiring accounts for service, &c., to be verified under oath. The Senate bill to quiet land titles in California, reported some days since from the Committee on Public Lands, came up as the regular business in the morning hour, and several amendments were agreed to. Mr. HALE offered a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a joint Committee on Retrenchment. Reports on the Rousseau-Grinnell affair were received from the Committee of Investigation. The majority report favors the expulsion of Mr. ROUSSEAU and the reprimanding of Mr. GRINNELL. The minority report substitutes a reprimand in place of expulsion. The Tariff Bill was then taken up.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People, has succeeded in establishing eight schools, with a daily attendance of not less than 2,500 pupils. One of the schools, comprising 900 scholars in its daily average, and 3,000 during the year, had its first annual exhibition last week. The *Sun* pronounces the exercises on that occasion as very meritorious, and of a nature calculated to excite the highest hopes for the future.

The *North Alabamian* of the 22d has the following: "The merchants of St. Louis have sent to Mr. W. H. DICKSON, of South Florence, a large amount of supplies to be distributed gratuitously among the destitute of Morgan, Lawrence, Winston, Walker, Marion and Franklin counties. Three hundred sacks of corn, ninety barrels of flour, twenty thousand pounds of bacon, and various other articles have arrived, and more is soon expected."

Boston will have its usual Fourth of July programme of morning concert, procession, oration and regatta, with slight variations. The Fire Department will parade, and will be followed by the open-air concert by the united bands of the city on the Common. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP will deliver the oration in Music Hall, and an original hymn by D. A. WASSON will be sung. In the afternoon there will be regattas for boats and sailing craft, the ballon ascension, and fireworks on the Common in the evening.

The *Lake Superior Miner* says that the majority of the men have resumed work at the mines at the old wages—$2 per day. Some of the ringleaders have been discharged, and will not be able to get any steady employment in the country, as all the Companies and manufacturing establishments have agreed not to give work to any man who has been discharged for cause by any one. About twenty-five have been held to bail on a charge of riot.

Rev. LINDSLEY, who whipped his child to death in Shelby, Orleans County, has fled to Canada, to save his life, which he did not deem safe in the neighborhood where he resided. The Rochester *Union* says that after giving bail in the sum of $10,000, he went to his father's house, and not feeling himself safe he returned to Albion and offered himself to the Sheriff for safe keeping, but the Sheriff refused to accept him, and LINDSLEY took the first train for Canada.

JAMES W. DUNCAN, late of the Confederate army, and of Andersonville Prison notoriety, recently tried by a military commission at Savannah, Ga., has been sentenced to be confined at hard labor for fifteen years, at Fort Pulaski, Ga., for murder in violation of the laws of war.

Several regiments of United States colored troops have contributed nearly seven thousand dollars towards raising a fund of twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing a school for the education of colored people. It is to be called the Lincoln Institute, and is to be located at Jefferson City.

The Legislature of Connecticut finally adjourned on Saturday morning, after an address by Gov. HAWLEY to the members, in Joint Convention. The Derby and Harlem Railroad project, which passed the House, was lost in the Senate; and the Eight-hour Bill, which passed the Senate, was lost in the House.

A St. Paul (Minn.) paper publishes some facts which indicate that the cattle disease is raging among the buffalo on the Northwestern prairies, numbers of these animals having been found dead, with no marks to account for the cause of death.

It is just ascertained that the defalcations of A. P. STONE, Internal Revenue Collector at Columbus, Ohio, who committed suicide a few months ago, amount to $102,400. The Government is nearly secured by STONE's bonds of $100,000.

The English counterfeiter of greenbacks, recently arrested at Atlanta, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. On hearing the sentence he attempted to commit suicide by knocking his head against the railing, but was secured.

Late advices from Fort Kearney state that some Sioux Indians had lately killed a white settler some miles this side of the fort, and it was feared that other outrages would be committed. Gen. WESSELS had assumed command at Fort Kearney.

The Chesapeake Female College, situated near Fortress Monroe, is to be converted into a theological seminary for colored youth, under the patronage of the Northern Baptist Home Missionary Society.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that on the Red River settlement, five hundred miles north of that place, sixty bushels of wheat to the acre is an ordinary yield.

A personal recontre took place in Columbus, Miss., on the 22d inst., between R. E. LEE and ex-rebel Capt. J. T. SMITH, during which the former was shot and instantly killed.

By the last advices from Malaya information is received that the port is closed against all vessels from the United States, it having been officially declared that this country is infested with cholera.

The old police of Memphis were replaced, on Saturday, by the new body appointed under the Metropolitan system. The change occasioned no disturbance.

JOHN HILL's woolen factory, located at Petersburgh, Menard County, Ill., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 28th. The loss is from $125,000 to $150,000. No insurance.

Gen. SWEENY, who has been indisposed for the past few days, is now quite recovered, and, in company with Gen. SPEAR and Col. MEEHAN, is still stopping at the Welden House, St. Albans.

The alumni of Bowdoin College have contributed funds for a monument to the memory of the late Prof. PARKER CLEAVELAND, and it is to be erected before the coming Commencement.

News of the death at Belize, Honduras, on the 8th ult., of Hon. GREVILLE BUCKLEY MATHEW, H. B. M.'s Secretary for that colony, for many years a resident of this City, was received yesterday.

The Connecticut Legislature has granted $10,000 for a Homeopathic State Hospital, which is to be paid when the friends of the Hospital raise an equal sum for it.

The Hartfort *Courant* has taken on the quarto form, and is the only eight-page sheet in New-England.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, now in New-Orleans, report affairs in Mississippi less hopeful than in all other States they have visited combined.

The Central Pacific Railroad of California is completed sixty-seven miles from Sacramento.

LOCAL NEWS.

A large number of injunctions were granted, yesterday, against the Board of Excise and the Metropolitan Police, by Judge BRADY, of the Common Pleas, who will occupy the bench of the Special Term during the month of July. Yesterday was the first day of his term. When the first application was made for injunctions, soon after the opening of the Court, he said, among other things: "I regret very much the necessity which exists for these injunctions—a necessity, however, occasioned by a determination of the Board of Excise to enforce a law which has been declared unconstitutional. This Court possesses the same power to do what has been done in reference to that law as the Supreme Court, and though a decision by one of its Judges is not that of the whole Court, yet that decision, until reversed upon argument before all the Judges sitting in General Term, is the law of the Court, whatever may be the opinion of the other Judges, found without hearing the arguments upon the questions presented. * * The course of conduct pursued by the Board of Excise is not calculated to teach obedience to judicial authority, and may lead to a spirit of insubordination which even they may regret. I intend no disrespect in these remarks. I am acquainted with some of the gentlemen composing the Board, whom I regard as my friends, but I cannot commend the spirit with which they have received the decision of Judge CARDOZO, or the attitude of disrespect, if not of defiance, which they have assumed."

In the Police Courts, yesterday, the following commitments were made: THOMAS NEWELL was held for trial on a charge of grand larceny, as was also WM. DOYLE, the property being found on the person of the first-named prisoner, and the evidence was likewise clear against the second. STEPHEN KULL was held to bail for violating the health laws by dumping night-soil. CHRISTIAN JACKLE was committed to answer the charge of stealing a large quantity of jewelry from down-town firms. JOHN SMITH and FRANK STRATTON were held for trial on a charge of burglary at No. 321 Broadway. SARAH LYON was held to answer the charge of drugging and robbing her friend. RICHARD EDWARDS was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a gold watch, and MARY SMITH was held on a similar charge.

The Board of Health bulletin, yesterday, recorded one fatal case of cholera at No. 47 Mott-street, and after the bulletin hour a case was reported at No. 7 Doyer-street. Yesterday's report from the cholera ship notes one death from paralysis. The passengers of the steamship *Union*, having been nearly a month in quarantine, were permitted to come up to the City yesterday.

The case of the will of the late EDWIN P. CHRISTY came on for trial, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice BARNARD and a Jury. The defendants did not appear, hence an inquest was taken, and the jury rendered a special verdict, deciding all the issues, as settled by the Court, in favor of the plaintiff, HARRIET E. CHRISTY.

The weekly report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics shows 523 deaths in New-York and 183 in Brooklyn last week. The deaths from diarrhœal diseases were, as might reasonably be expected at this season, numerous, but not by any means alarming.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of an infant found in a vault at No. 13 Broadway. A verdict of death by strangulation was recorded. No clue to the perpetrator of the crime exists.

The liquor dealers have sued out five hundred and seventy-one injunctions, restraining the Metropolitan Police from interfering with them.

Produce and merchandise were in less active request yesterday, at drooping prices for most articles, the main exception having been Corn, which advanced a point on a lively export inquiry. The freight market was moderately active, with 593 vessels of all classes in port.

Nothing worthy of note was done at the live stock market yesterday. At the principal yard, where more beef cattle are sold every week than at all the other yards combined—at ALLERTON's, on Forty-fourth-street—no fresh cattle were received, and all the supply for the day was not sold at 2 o'clock yesterday. There appeared to be no buyers nor sellers. The supply for the week numbered 5,743. The poorest sold for 12c. ℔ lb., net weight, and the very best at 17½c. ℔ lb. The general selling price, however, was about 15½c. ℔ lb., net weight. The tendency of beef appears to be downward. The number of cows for the week is 80, which have sold from $50@$70@$100 ℔ head. The receipts of calves are 1,692 for the week, and most of them sold at 9c.@13c. ℔ lb., live weight. Trade in sheep is active. The number for the week is 17,724. Price from $3 50@$7 ℔ head. lambs, 9c.@13c., live weight, for the best, with a good demand. The number of swine for the week is 13,309. The market has been steady during the week at 10⅝c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the best quality of fat swine.

Retrenchment of Congressional Expenditures.

Representative HALE is not a day or an hour too early with his resolutions in favor of retrenchment, for in all our nation's history there is no parallel for the prodigality which *distinguishes* the present Congress. Our Representatives forget or ignore the great fact that we have a war debt of *three thousand millions of dollars*, and that war claims will add at least another *thousand millions*. Our enormous revenue, instead of being husbanded for its legitimate use, is scattered right and left, in lavish and improvident, if not profligate appropriations. This waste of treasure, drawn from the people to pay the national debt, cannot and must not be tolerated. Taxation, in all the forms that Congressional ingenuity can invent, is upon us. These taxes are to be aggravated by the present Congress. The people have paid cheerfully, and will continue to pay until evidence of the Congressional improvidence and abuse comes home to them. Then look out for Congressional "empty saddles."

Congress is squandering the PUBLIC DOMAIN with "race-horse speed." This munificent inheritance, cared for and protected, is a mine and a resource richer and surer than is possessed by any of the nations of the world. With it our National credit was founded upon gold. From its proceeds the National debt could be paid. But the present Congress seems intent upon making a finish of it even to the last acre. The Hon. Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, only yesterday, proposed a donation of public lands to educate the "strong-minded women," emancipating this "crushed" class from domestic thraldom. "Spiritualism" languishes just now. Why not devote public lands to the revival of our neighbor GREELEY's "rappings" and "table-jumping" reform? Doctress WALKER was recently arrested for donning hat, coat and trowsers. Let us have a donation of public lands to abolish the vulgar but popular prejudice which object to the substitution of pants for petticoats! And finally, to crown all, why not devote the remaining remnants of the public domain to the great work of reforming colors—of turning black into white, for as matter of choice and taste most people prefer to be white. The bleaching process would be necessarily tedious, but if stimulated by premiums, the hopes of that class of philanthopists might be ultimately realized.

At the close of other wars there were Representatives in Congress who realized the importance of retrenchment and economy. Wars induce extravagance and waste in private and public expenditure. But the taxation consequent imposes a necessity for curtailing and retrenching. The present Congress is slow in learning this lesson, though legibly written in the pages of all history, and taught by the statesmen of all Governments. Indeed, the present Congress is slow in learning any lesson but that of "how not" to restore UNION and PROSPERITY.

The "Tribune" on the Dying and the Dead.

The *Tribune* of yesterday publishes the following, purporting to be a special dispatch to that journal from Washington:

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

JIM LANE died of ANDY JOHNSON. He went from here to Kansas impressed with the delusion that his support of the President was so acceptable to the people of that State that he could carry it for JOHNSON's policy by 5,000 majority. His first appearance upon the streets of Lawrence shocked him with a sense of his terrible error. In the town where he had once walked a Monarch, no man spoke to him. Old friends passed him without recognition on the sidewalk. On horseback, in the principal street, he rode unrecognized and rejected. He went to his house and sent for many of his old friends to come and see him. They returned answer that they wished to have no intercourse with him. Two days after his arrival Representative CLARKE came from Washington. What a contrast and what a lesson! A vast crowd met and welcomed him with music and flags. A public meeting applauded his votes, honored him for his fidelity, and pledged to him the love and the support of Kansas. Humiliated, smitten with remorse, and utterly desperate, LANE terminated at once his life and his career in Johnson politics.

The *Tribune* affects humanitarianism. For every cut-throat whom the law brings to a dread account it has words of kindness and sympathy. It labored strenuously to canonize the perpetrator of the Malden Bank murder; representing the hangman as the murderer and the convict the victim. The wholesale murderer, PROBST, was not too gross for its sentimental stomach; and the reverend hypocrite who the other day murdered his child because it could not say its prayers, is known to the readers of the *Tribune* as an object of pity. The murderer, in the *Tribune's* eyes, is simply an unfortunate, to be dealt with lovingly and tenderly, not hanged, as the law says he shall be.

Exhausting its sympathies upon murderers and hypocrites, the *Tribune* has none to spare for the unoffending white man who dares to encounter its displeasure. Toward those who do its bidding it is nauseating in its patronage. Only swear by the *Tribune*, and the *Tribune* is your most obliging friend. But differ from that journal in any particular—pursue a course at variance with its own—refuse to worship the idols it sets up, or to lisp the creed which it has invented—and thenceforward its columns have no mercy for you. For the murderer or the thief it has overflowing sympathy. For you it has no forgiveness, no forbearance, no consideration, no truth. If it succeed in killing you, it exults with fiendish malignity over your grave, and does its utmost to blacken your memory.

These characteristics of the *Tribune* are so notorious that their recital may seem unnecessary. The dispatch relating to Senator LANE brings them again to light, however, and serves once more to illustrate the brutalities of journalism as practiced by our humanitarian cotemporary.

The time is not remote when the Senator from Kansas was one of the gods whom the *Tribune* commended daily to its readers' worship. Throughout all the Kansas troubles he was held up by our cotemporary as an incarnation of courage, sagacity and patriotism; his love of liberty was represented as a divine impulse; and in his conflicts with the "border ruffians," his daring never failed to elicit the most sickening eulogy. The faults which others discerned in his character were not visible to the *Tribune*. The errors of temper and judgment which marred his usefulness were not once alluded to by his eulogist of the *Tribune*. He was one of its greatest heroes, and—after his election to the Senate—one of its model statesmen.

In an ill-starred hour Senator LANE disregarded the injunctions of his mentor. He was rash enough to vote for sustaining the veto of President JOHNSON on the Civil Rights Bill. For that offence the *Tribune* inflicted upon him its foulest abuse; it nicknamed him; it slandered him; it ridiculed his capacity; it impugned his motives; it pursued him day after day with a devilish hate; and when tidings came of his dangerous illness at St. Louis, its cherished wish found expression in the sneer, "We hope he may get well and resign." But the wish was supposed to be fulfilled at last, and the *Tribune*, after canonizing the murderers, GREEN and PROBST, kicks its discarded hero before he has stiffened in his coffin, and for his epitaph indites, "JIM LANE died of ANDY JOHNSON."

Even the grave, then, is not a shelter proof against the *Tribune's* ferocity. It has no forgiveness for sinners, unless they die upon the gallows. It has no respect for truth when by lying it may serve a partisan purpose.

That this Special Dispatch is a falsehood, so far as it relates to Senator LANE, does not admit of doubt. Ere he left St. Louis, he attempted suicide, and when he reached his home it was with a body prostrated with illness, and a mind in which reason had tottered to its fall. If a case can be conceived to justify charity, to call forth mercy, and to stimulate forgiveness, surely here it is. The victim of paralysis, with body broken down and reason gone, commits self-destruction; and yet the *Tribune* is brutal enough and base enough to heap falsehoods upon his name, and to scatter abroad slanders prejudicial to his memory.

European Perils—The War of the Future.

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, French publicist, servant of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and apologist of Imperial policies, has sounded a note of alarm to Europe, which has a strange effect in the midst of the stupendous military movements of which that continent is now the theatre. In discussing the European crisis, he has taken occasion to point out a fearful but unthought-of danger which may arise in another quarter at no distant period of time—a danger of actual conflict between Northern America and Europe, "on account of the attitude of provocation and disdain affected by the Great Republic toward all the monarchies of the Old World." CHEVALIER not only prophecies to Europe of the approach of this period of peril from the great democratic power of North America, but he calls on the various Governments of Europe "to prepare for such an encounter by a policy of organization, lest they be found weak and divided, and subjected, in consequence, to disastrous reverses."

Mr. RUSSELL, editor of the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, takes occasion to bring these alarming views of CHEVALIER before the British public, through his military organ; but in doing so, expresses disagreement with the great French economist in his estimate of the imminency of the danger or of its operation. The British organ considers it unlikely that the various States of the present American Union will be "under control of a single central Government in the year 1900"—which is the epoch CHEVALIER thinks our republican power will be so colossal as to constitute a standing menace to the monarchies of Europe; but nevertheless, we are told, "it is quite possible that, for purposes of external aggression the people of the various States then extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific may unite under common leaders to make war." But why, asks RUSSELL with some trepidation, "why against Europe *en masse?*" "The public spirit of America has excitement and irritation against only one European nation, and that is *England.*" RUSSELL then goes on to pacify Europe in general and terrify Englishmen particularly, by showing that while Americans have no animosity to France, or Germany, or Russia, they have a hereditary and inherent antagonism to *England*, which must at some time find vent, and hapless England will then stand without a friend in the battle, because of the long course of selfish policy which has made her so odious in the eyes of the other nations of Europe.

These are, indeed, ominous prospects which CHEVALIER opens up for Continental Europe and RUSSELL for England. Between the two, we will not attempt to determine which is most likely to be correct in his predictions. But CHEVALIER is perfectly right in estimating that, in the natural course of events, the power of the American Republic by the end of this century will be "colossal." In adopting the calculations which determine the population of the United States in 1900 to be no less than a *hundred millions*, he gets somewhere near the mark. Now if, in our late war, with a population of only about thirty millions, the Northern and Southern States put into the field without difficulty an army of two millions of fighting men, it is evident that, at the same ratio, we will be able to put in the field in the year 1900—which is not very far off—the gigantic force of seven millions of fire-eating democratic soldiers, all dressed up in army blue, and every one of them fired with an unappeasable hatred of tyrants, despots, kings, princes, aristocrats, or whatever may be the name or style of those who exalt themselves above the common order of humanity—an army greater than all the armies of all the combined Powers of Europe; so that there is good reason for the fears of poor CHEVALIER in case we should take it into our head to declare war against the rulers of the entire European continent—and an army so much greater than that of England that the panic of poor RUSSELL at its advancing shadow is more than justified. And we would say to both of these unhappy parties, let neither of them fancy that safety will be found for Europe by the American Union breaking up into antagonistic sections. *That* we do not intend to permit, and they had better build their hopes upon any other basis than that. We would tell Messrs. CHEVALIER and RUSSELL, moreover, that the Generals of America have plans as audacious and gigantic as their armies. Look at GRANT, for instance. Look at his continental campaign of 1864-'65—operating with a million men, over thousands of miles of territory, and combining all his movements to produce one great result. If GRANT could direct a million troops to advantage on this continent, he could certainly direct seven millions to some purpose in Europe; and if he could fight such terrible battles when only *forty* years of age, what infinitely more terrible battles he will be able to fight when he is *eighty* years old, which he will be by the year 1900, at which time, according to CHEVALIER, the great war is likely to begin. If GRANT had the audacity of NAPOLEON and the sagacity of WELLINGTON with only a short experience in the field, what will he not reach when he has had *forty* years more of thought and observation and practice in it? Look at SHERMAN—he has just told us that he could take Canada in a "five days' campaign," and he will on short notice let Messrs. RUSSELL and CHEVALIER know exactly how long it would take him to march from Land's End to John o' Groat, and from the Seine to the Danube. Look at FARRAGUT. What can the navies of the world show to approach our great Admiral? He fought in the American navy at the opening of the century, in the war of 1812, and he bids fair to be hale and hearty enough to fight again at the close of the century, or, if he be not then able to be present in person, to meet the foes of America, in the great war of CHEVALIER and RUSSELL, his immortal spirit will again hover round the decks of the old *Hartford*, and wave the star-spangled banner amid the smoke of battle! We again warn Messrs. CHEVALIER and RUSSELL, continental Europe and insular England, and all the powers and potentates who would even dream of treading on the coattails of the American eagle.

Perhaps CHEVALIER and other Frenchmen, RUSSELL and other Englishmen, fancy they will find safety from our seven million army of the future in the difficulty that we must find in transporting our troops across the sea to Europe. Perhaps they think that their iron-clad *Warriors* and *La Gloires* will be able to go out and sink our fleets amid-seas, and thus save their skins by preventing our democratic army from landing on their shores. But O! have they not heard that we have not only sent an invulnerable monitor around from here to the Pacific Ocean, but that we have also just sent one across the Atlantic Sea to England, which is at this moment cruising along the coasts of Europe, taking notes and observations for service in the future? We can, if necessary, (in 1900,) transport our entire army in a gigantic fleet of monitors which would laugh at the navies of Europe, and land their passengers at any point of the coast under protection of their guns. We give fair warning to CHEVALIER, RUSSELL & Co.

The present generation of Europeans may congratulate themselves that by the year 1900 they will nearly all have passed away to another world, beyond the perils that must then environ their continent. Their posterity may be sufferers; but "what did posterity ever do for us?" There is only one security for the Powers of Europe in the future—let them behave themselves decently, try to make up for their delinquencies in the past, and be particularly careful not to "rile" us hereafter. Will CHEVALIER and RUSSELL kindly spread this knowledge of the means of safety as widely as they have spread a knowledge of the impending perils?

The National Anniversary.

Of all the nations of the earth, this alone has its birthday celebration. Of all peoples we alone can point to the day and hour when we became a recognized nationality. There are celebrations elsewhere, and days of annual observance. The birthdays of monarchs, the memories of battles won or conspiracies defeated, the martyrdom of saints, the building of temples—these have their appropriate ceremony on each recurring anniversary. But they are of limited significance. An artillery salute and morning reception, a ridiculous pageant, a few additional genuflexions before an altar and a few words counted on a rosary, are all that they call forth. By such the popular heart is untouched. There is on their account no national holiday. There is no general rejoicing among the people.

Independence Day is ceasing to be so much a point from which we are to look back upon a long series of trials and achievements, as a point from which we should look forward with wise consideration at what we may by our own acts become or in what by our own shortcomings we may fail. The great central idea associated with the day is that of the defense and preservation of the Union. Every flag that waves to-day is an emblem of that Union and its greatness; every cannon that thunders forth its salute to that flag bids us beware how we permit it to be stained by factious dissensions. The unity that we have fought for must be perfected.

It is for us all to remember to-day that our war has scarcely ended, when a new and equally terrible affliction has commenced its desolation of some of the fairest parts of Europe. As we write the news comes of two millions of men in arms just commencing their work of mutual slaughter. The Powers between whom this contest has arisen are our friends, and with our self-congratulations must be joined the feeling of sorrow for the trials which they will have to undergo. The thought, too, arises of how great a contrast there is between our war and theirs. We fought for Union and for freedom, they have drawn the sword for conquest and dynastic interests. There can be but a mutual weakening of each other among *them;* we, on the other hand, have consolidated our nation by the blood of patriots. Their progress must be arrested for a time, and may be for centuries; out of our struggle we came stronger and better equipped than ever for the efforts toward advancement in all that dignifies a people.

The day suggests to us to strive for a Union not only of territory, but of hearts. The flag should not only cover but be beloved by all who own its sway. Independence Day is no less the inheritance of the North than of the South, and we must take care not to perpetuate fraternal strife between its folds. The true policy for all is the encouragement of affection and confidence in every section of the Union. None so sincerely honor this country, or so truthfully celebrate its festival, as those who hold out the hand of generous friendship toward those who have erred from their ways and have returned. On a day like this we can afford to forget the differences of the past; in the days to come we can equally afford to let those differences be forever buried. The lesson to be learned is how to forgive and to put away all uncharitableness, and when it is learned and acted upon, the Fourth of July will bring with it no regrets that there may be some who have no welcome for its coming. There will be orators to-day for whom the victories of our armies and the valor of our soldiers will be somewhat trite, and for whom still less the annual fling at insincerity abroad, or even a glowing tribute to the memory of the Fathers, is the only theme for an orattion. But there is for them a nobler, higher subject upon which they may dilate. They may tell the people that we are now passing through a trial of our honor and fair fame; that we are offered the chance of being as *magnanimous* in peace as *brave* in war; that there is before us the task of healing wounds that yet bleed, and of proving that since we have laid aside the sword we have not laid aside our manhood too. They may tell the people that the Union is saved, but that a further victory is to be gained—one over prejudice and faction; they may exhort the people to show that they are not afraid of antagonists whom they have conquered, and that they believe in the reality of that Union for which they have sacrificed so much.

A Pious Hypocrite.

Isaiah must have had his eye upon the *Tribune* when he spoke of those "which say, stand by thyself, come not near me; for I am holier than thou." The *Tribune* is not satisfied to say, simply, that it does not print a paper on the day after the Fourth of July; it amplifies, and explains that by so doing it would compel those who make the *Tribune* to surrender their right to free enjoyment of the national holiday. Not satisfied with this airing of its vast regard for its working-people, it goes still further in crapulous recklessness to flout at those who do not agree with it, stigmatizing the making of a paper on the Thursday morning as a moral sin, akin to the printing of a Sunday issue. This mean misrepresentation on the part of the *Tribune* about Sunday issues has gone far enough. A few years ago, the *Tribune* started a Sunday edition, and only stopped it when it *failed to pay expenses.* If Mr. GREELEY were a Seventh Day Baptist, his hypocritical snarling about Sunday work would have some forcible point. We will tell the reader just how Sunday is kept in the *Tribune* office. The editor-in-chief, Mr. HORACE GREELEY, has for years been in the habit of coming direct from church (or elsewhere) on Sunday, arriving at or about 1 P. M. in the office, where he has (and we presume still does) worked from six to ten hours steadily upon his paper. *Every* regular assistant editor, *every* reporter, *every* proof-reader, *every* compositor, *every* stereotyper, and *every* pressman, works just as long and just as hard on Sunday as on Wednesday. There is not one-fiftieth part of the labor which produces *the Tribune* of Monday morning *that is not done on Sunday*, and no one knows the fact better than he who wrote in that delectable sheet yesterday the following characteristic paragraph:

> "We have to announce that no paper will be issued from the office of the *Tribune* on Thursday. During the war it was often necessary to print on the day succeeding general holidays; but war does not know Sabbath nor gala-day. Now that we have peace, we see no good reason for compelling those who make the *Tribune* to surrender their right to the Fourth of July. The enterprise of this we do not covet any more than we do the enterprise which disregards the Christian Sabbath. We should make a good deal of money did we follow the example of some of our neighbors, but we prefer to go our own way, and give our poor tribute of respect to Independence Day and its memories."

We publish the TIMES every day, and are able to do so without snarling at our neighbors for any course they may pursue. Perhaps we give too much importance to the present matter, but it is not often that so much *intentional* misrepresentation is crowded into so small a paragraph, even by our practiced friends over the way. The reader will doubtless appreciate the great pecuniary sacrifice to principle of which the *Tribune* boasts in saying, "We should make a good deal of money did we follow the example," &c., when we state the well-known fact that the papers printed on the 5th of July and the 2d of January cost a great deal more than they bring in. The *Tribune* will save hundreds of dollars by *not* printing on Thursday.

THE ITALIAN MILITARY PLAN.—A correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* writes as follows: "Trieste, June 14—About the real plans of the enemy (the Italians) we are not yet informed. But I believe, not to err, and I have the opinion of scientific men to bear me out, if I say that the Italians will first of all endeavor to destroy the Austrian fleet and take possession of Pola. If that is accomplished, the Italian fleet can carry on its intended operations against Venice and the coast of Friuli. Toward the land Pola is not sufficiently fortified, and the Italians may count upon the fact that in the interior of Istria there are not troops enough to withstand a column of thirty thousand, supported by a powerful naval armament."

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND.—A correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* writes from Berne, June 12, that the Austrian Representative, Baron DE MENSHENGEN, had earnestly entreated the Federal Government of Switzerland to protect the neutrality of the Swiss Republic, and especially to prevent the Italian volunteers from attacking Austria through the passes of the Swiss-Italian Alps. It is said that the Federal Council had given the most satisfactory assurances upon this point. Maj. HUEBERT, of the Engineer Corps of the Eighth Division, has at once been dispatched with the necessary force to make impassable the defiles in the Canton Grisons, and besides the Eighth Division, the sharpshooters of the reserve of Engaddin and of the adjoining counties have been called out.

National Effects of Beverages—Internationally Considered.

The old Romans used to say, that a man may best be known from the character of his associates—"*Noscitur ex socius, qui non cognoscitur ex se.* The French have improved upon this and say: Tell me, what a man eats and I will tell you who he is. In a country, where society is so cut up as in Europe, with innumerable demarcations of class distinction, that is proportionably true. A hod-carrier will not eat pheasants and *paté de foi gras*, nor will a high born aristocrat descend so low in the culinary scale as to order salt codfish and potatoes for his dinner. In a country like ours, where all rank on a level, it would be impolitic not only, but essentially wrong, to deny one the honors of a gentleman because he prefers smoked herring or stale mutton pie in midsummer. But what a man eats and drinks has its influence upon his body not only but his intellect. It was once wittily said, that undigested dinners have been the cause of more sorrow and desolation in the world than anything else. A dyspeptic condition of the digestive organs will produce a morose mind and an irritable temper and nations have often come to blows, because their rulers had risen from the table with an overloaded stomach.

We will not, however, enter into the large field of speculation concerning the effects on humanity of the more substantial part of our diet. We will for the present confine ourselves to the fluids, and cast but a furtive glance at the national beverages, and what they do for their patrons.

The German and his beer cannot be parted. Nothing in social ethics is susceptible of better proof than this. Nobody could ever do it, and the Metropolitan Excise Law with its Board, and Police Superintendent KENNEDY and two thousand policemen cannot do it, even if they had all the power under and beyond heaven. Bavaria is a monarchical country, and Munich, its capital, a populous city, inhabited by respectable and quiet burghers, loyal to their art-loving King. But the other day the brewers put up the price of beer from 3 kreutzes to 3½ kreutzers per mass, about half a cent. per quart, and there was an actual revolution; the police and the military had to be called out to put down the violent outbreak. But not until the old price of beer was reproclaimed would there be peace. Now, half a cent per quart, an American would consider a ludicrous trifle, but the German has a hereditary right to cheap beer; it is one of his dearest rights, bequeathed to him from father to son from time immemorial, and woe to him that touches or impairs it.

And the German is like his beer. It takes great labor and expenditure of time to prepare it. The malt must be roasted, and then stewed and boiled, and then it must pass through a slow process of fermentation, throwing off all superfluous gases in the shape of yeast, and then it has to be kept for a time quiet and cool, in well-bunged casks, before it is fit for use. And so the German. When you want him to do some great act, he first wants to be excited up to it; but that takes a long time. He will roast and boil and stew an idea, pale off all superfluities, analyze it chemically and mechanically into atoms, bung it tight in his mind, think over it for a season, and at last he is ready to act—first in a mild and inoffensive form, and only if he meets with unexpected resistance, or if he is at last sensibly stirred, he will, like bottled beer, burst all bounds, and then run, perhaps, into wild extremes.

Whether this characteristic of the German mind is the effect of his beer, or whether he loves beer because of this characteristic, we will not now venture positively to decide. But one thing is true—beer makes thick blood. It lessens the quick activity of the mind and weakens the energetic impulsivity of the nervous system, if used in more than reasonably limited quantities. And so after all, perhaps, the quiet, sedate, slow, loyal, submissive character of the generality of the German people may have something to do with his mildly narcotic and largely nutritive national beverage—beer.

But not all Germans are beer-drinkers. Those on the Rhine, on the Neckar, the Moselle, in the Palatinate, are quite different in their natures from those to the east of them. Is it because they grow and drink their own delicious wine?

Ale and porter are the national drinks of the English. Of course we will not say that Englishmen drink no gin, no brandy, no wines. But whatever else may be drank, and in whatever quantity, just as beer is the national beverage of the German, so is ale and porter of the Englishman. And it cannot be denied that there is quite a resemblance in some points between the character of the Englishman and his brown stout. His cast of mind is heavy and stolid; there is very little sparkling of wit or effervescence of passion in him. But there is vigor and soul in him, healthful strength and warmth of feeling, if you can but reach it through the outside crust, through the hard oaken casement. Just as porter is the prime representative of what we may be pardoned for calling "solid drinks," so is the Englishman the type of a "solid being." There is nothing gaudy, nothing sham, nothing deceptive about either; they are both what they appear to be—strong in their latent power, repulsive on first appearance, but liked all the better on better acquaintance. The trite phrase, "*perfide Albion*," has reference only to the official utterances and acts of Her Britannic Majesty's Government; and it is well known that Hock, Port, Xeres, Madeira and Champagne are the recognized beverages of these English classes from among whom the Governments, administrators and representatives are recruited. The aristocracy in England drink very little either of ale or porter. It is the sturdy yeomanry that adhere to their sturdy national beverage, and it is they that have carried the international name and fame of England and her breweries into every nook and corner of the habitable globe. The sherry-guzzling noblemen hobnobbed with HAYNAU; the porter-drinking brewers and people doubly repaid in his own coin this despicable woman-whipper, the "Hyena of Brescia."

Take the Russian, or rather the whole Sclavonic tribes in the northeast of Europe, feasting on beef-suet, tallow and potato whisky. What a low-mannered, ill-natured, savage-minded, stupid race of people they are! True, they belong to the old Scythian race, and are direct descendants from the Tartars or Mongols, and of course do not belong to that high caste of Arian extraction that has civilized Europe and developed its present high position. But even constant intercourse and close contiguity of habitations for centuries with other highly civilized nations have done very little to improve the alcohol-benumbed Sclavonians. Look at his swollen eyes, thick, protruding lips, bloated cheeks, flat fleshy nose and extended nostrils, and you at once see the animal predominating over the intellectual portion of the man. Add to this natural peculiarity of this race, the fact, that distilled potato liquor is the vilest sort and most distructive alcoholic compound, and that they use it, that is, the common people in general, as their daily and hourly beverage, oft times in quantities as does the German his beer; the Englishman his "'alf and 'alf," and the Frenchman his wine, and one may well believe to have found one of the reasons for the low intellectual position of these people in the family of nations.

We have mentioned the French and his wine. Light, vivacious, sparkling, full of fire and of mirth, full of humor and of gaiety, full of life and of passion, easily aroused, the Frenchman naturally is. And is there anything to compare with this character of the generality of Frenchmen, than their pleasant, light exhilarating wines? Just like his champagne, the Frenchman will, when restraint is removed, occasionally dissolve into frosthy bubbles and overrun all bounds, soon evanescing, and yet he will sparkle and glitter and send up to the surface beautiful gems of thought delightful to the beholder, and producing in those who use it pleasurable sensation and often useful inspiration. Were the Frenchmen to-day to discard their wine and take to the German's lager-beer or the Englishman's ale or porter, do you believe they would be the same sort of people fifty years hence?

There are many traits of character which the French have in common with the Hungarians, although the latter are, like the Russians, Asiatics by descent and Mongols in race. And in some respects it may be said that where they differ from the French, it is in the same characteristics which distinguishes the native wine of the two countries. While the Hungarian is less gay, less vivacious, less light-hearted, less inclined like the Frenchman to skip carelessly over obstacles, leaving it to others to remove them, the Hungarian wine also has more solidity, more real "body," as *connoisseurs* call it—is, in fact, of heavier temperament. And so is the Hungarian, who uses it as his beverage.

The heaviest and strongest wines known to be grown are those of Spain—Oporto, Xeres, Madeira. And who that had occasion to observe the Spaniard at home, did not notice what a great difference there is in the people north and south of the Pyrenees? The heaviness of mind, the morosity of temper, the passionate excitability, and the tendency long to continue to nurture once excited passions, constitute so different a cast of people from their neighbors, the French, as Port-wine or Sherry differs from Bordeaux, or Sauterne, or Sillery. It is the heated blood that cools not quickly, just as the effects of their wines are more lasting.

In America we cannot say that we have any national beverage at all. We are a conglomerate

of all the peoples of the earth almost, and, as such, every nationality introduces here its beverage, and so we have the drinks of all nations naturalized among us. The German brought his lager, the English his ale and porter, and the French, Hungarians and Spaniards their wines. Only whisky seems to have been indigenous here. We might perhaps say that the next approach to a national beverage consists of that delicious American compound, the "mint julep;" but we do not believe that it ever had any influence in forming the American character. In fact, the true character of the American people is just now forming. Only when the amalgamation of the several European nationalities congregated here shall have been completed—when the people have become, as it were, solidified into one homogeneous mass, and shall no longer segregate into distinctive coteries of Americans, Germans, Irish, &c.—then the time will have come for the American national character to develop itself. And we hope, if the national beverage of a country has, as it is said, any influence upon the character of that country, that ours will become so diversified, adopting the best of the Old World, that the best qualities of the people of the Old World may also unite and predominate here.

AMUSEMENTS.

While the residents of the City avail themselves of every conveyance and every means by which they can turn their backs on the metropolis and its sweltering patriotism, the people of the country and of the smaller cities around about, rush hither by dusty train and dragging boat that they may smell the gunpowder and see the sights. Well, for their delectation great things are prepared. All the theatres are cool.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAN, surnamed BRYANT, will be as pathetic as possible and as funny as he can in "Ragged Pat" and "Handy Andy." Upon these vehicles, drawn by the strong team of BRYANT and COOK, the people can ride to the eleventh hour, jolly and happy from the word "Go" to the sequiter "Whoa." This is the coolest house in the City.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The traditional three brothers RAVEL, like the three brothers of any family known to American directories, came a long time ago from somewhere and settled in this country. Differing from other brothers, they kept together, instead of going one to Maine, one to New-York and one to Maryland, and have since made fame and fortune. They continue their pleasant practice under the Wheatleyian wand at Niblo's Garden, where to-night they appear in four of their best and most entertaining pieces for the glory of the day and the gilding of their pockets. This is the coolest house in the City.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"Aurora Floyd" is continued on the bills for this evening. In addition to Miss KATE NEWTON and Mrs. BLAND of the old company, the names of Miss EMILY JORDAN and Mrs. SAUNDERS, an old and deservedly popular California favorite, are added to the cast. This is the coolest house in the City.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—A *matinée* will be given at 1 o'clock to-day, and the regular performance this evening. The Buislay Family will appear on each occasion, presenting aerial, pantomimic, and athletic feats of varied and absorbing interest, including an extraordinary performance by ETINNE BUISLAY, called the Spiral Mountain, which is as difficult to look at as to perform. Of all the gymnasts we have ever seen these are the best. This is the coolest house in the City.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—Entertainments of interest and popular merit are announced at this establishment for this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and this evening at 8 o'clock. The full strength of the company will be used in honor of the day, and for the advantage of the treasury. This is the coolest house in the City.

PARK THEATRE.—Mrs. CONWAY is doing an excellent business in the quiet City of Churches, with Mr. DENNY, of Boston, as her bright particular star. To-day she presents the "Marble Heart" at a *matinée*, and the somewhat familiar tragedy of "Richard III." in the evening. This is the coolest house in the City of Churches.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—This place, like old Virginia, never tires, nor does its radical manager grow weary in filling his showcases with interesting curiosities, and his strong box with greenbacks of large denominations. To-day dramatic performances will be given nearly every hour from sunrise to midnight; but the various fat women, slim men, little boys and pretty girls, also the snakes, several horned bulls, and other curious variations from Nature's law, will be on duty from any desired moment to any specified second. The pretty Circassian girl, ZERUBBY, manages to keep cool despite her vast frizzations, and her knowledge of the English language seems to have greatly increased within a few months. Mr. C. W. CLARKE, the leading actor, who for many years was a deserved favorite in the City, closes a very successful engagement this week, but resumes again in the Fall. Performances every hour. This is the coolest house in the City.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.—Performances will be given to-day, at 10½ A. M., and at 8 o'clock in the evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—This week ends the season of the minstrel boys. A matinee and the regular evening performance will be given to-day.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPITHEATER.—Balloon ascensions will be the constant attraction of the day. Pilot balloons will be sent up every half hour, and LESLIE promises to perform his perilous "cloud leap" 1,000 feet above the ground.

THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.—THEO. THOMAS beloved of all musical men and many maidens, is giving popular orchestral concerts every evening this week, at Terrace Garden. To-day, in addition he gives one at 4½ P. M.

JONES' WOODS.—The DELAVE family, who are really worth seeing, perform to-day at Jones' Woods. Mr. DELAVE will walk over 500 feet of wire half an inch in diameter, and WILLIE a nice little fellow of nine or ten years old, will perform the trapeze and other aerial feats.

DISPENSARY BUSINESS.—A lady called upon us yesterday, and stated that during a walk in the afternoon she came across a person in the street suffering from illness; that she followed and spoke to this person, and assisted him to his home, and then went for a doctor; that the doctor (who was in Varick-street, we understand,) sent her to the New-York Dispensary, corner of Centre and White streets; that she went there, saw no one, rapped lightly on a door with her fan, when a fellow came out and asked her what she wanted. She said, "Help for a sick person." He replied it was too late, (it was not 3 o'clock,) and, besides, if she rapped there again, he would have her put out. She returned and got help from the private physician. Now, we have just this to say: A Dispensary is a public institution, supported by public money; it is a place where any person has a right to *demand* and *receive* assistance promptly, cheerfully and in good faith. It is a gross outrage (if such is the fact) that a dispensary should be closed at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and it is equally gross, but very common, to have curs for door-keepers who bully the weak and frighten the timid by their swinish manners. It is not many years since, while in search of some public document, we found just such a cur in this institution. The directors should reform this business. At this time in the year a dispensary should be open day and night, with physicians in waiting or within easy call. They are public servants, and the public *must* be served. If the work is too hard, let them resign; there are enough to take their places.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Marine Arson Case.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 3.

WILLIAM GRANT, of Rockland, Me., was brought before United States Commissioner HALLETT to-day, and gave bail in the sum of $50,000 for trial. GRANT was formerly Master of the ship *Young Mechanic*, and sailed from this port on the 5th of last March for Hong Kong, with a cargo of ice. On the 5th of April the ship was burned off the coast of South America. The freight was insured for $92,000, and cargo for $22,000, in the following insurance offices: The Baltimore Mutual and Merchants' Mutual, of Baltimore; the Commercial, Phoenix, Harmony and Mercantile, of New-York; the Manufacturers', of Boston, and in Newburyport and Providence companies. The underwriters allege that Capt. GRANT purposely fired the ship, and they caused his arrest. His examination is assigned for Tuesday next.

Fire at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 3.

This afternoon DANIEL SMITH'S planing-mill and moulding factory, on Thirteenth-st., near the Canal, and WILLIAM MCLEAN'S lumber-yard, near by, were destroyed by fire. SMITH'S loss is $15,000; not insured. MCLEAN'S loss is supposed to be $50,000; insurance only $5,000.

LARGE FIRE AT DUNKIRK.

The Whole Town Threatened with Destruction.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 3.

The most destructive fire ever known in Dunkirk, N. Y., occurred there yesterday. It broke out about 1 o'clock in the morning, in Dr. SMITH'S drug-store in Merchants' Exchange Block, and spreading through the entire block, extended to the Farmers' Hotel, and thence to Mr. WILLEY'S and Mr. KEYES' houses across Centre-street, and to DANIEL LOEB'S Concert Hall, dwelling-house and saloon, and finally to the residence of A. F. FISHER; all of which were speedily consumed, together with JOHN CONEY'S and CHARLES WILLEY'S livery-stable, a blacksmith's shop and other property. Fortunately there was but little wind at the time, otherwise a large portion of the village would have been destroyed. The following are the losers and losses:

Dr. Smith, stock and building, $18,000; insurance, $9,500. B. L. Cary, hardware, $11,000; mostly insured. J. H. Van Buren, dry goods, $2,600; E. C. Williams, druggist, $800; Dr. J. C. Matteson lost library, surgical instruments, &c.; Dr. Byron Rathbun, dentist, $800; insurance, $300. Young Men's Christian Union lost all their furniture; W. W. Brigham, Assessor, and Dr. O. Benedict, Deputy Collector, lose books; papers saved. Dr. L. G. Hall, $150; Daniel Marcey, Farmer's Hotel, $2,000; furniture mostly saved. Charles Willey, $1,200; furniture mostly saved. O'Marroe's block, damaged $400; John Coney, $350; Edward Keyes, dwelling, blacksmith-shop and barn, $3,000; Daniel Loeb, $5,000; A. F. Fisher, $400; Joseph Nelson, jewelry-store and dwelling, damaged $1,500; insured.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mining Affairs in Arizona—Indian Depredations—Mining Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 1.

A letter dated Mohave City, Arizona, June 14, represents the mining prospects flattering. Small predatory bands of Indians had plundered a camp in the Macedonia District, and murdered one man there and another at Mohave Springs. Two companies were raised to pursue the murderers.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Victoria, Vancouver Island, brings $174,000 in treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 2.

The sales of mining shares for the past seven weeks foot up less than half the amount sold for the corresponding period of last year. The leading mines report that they are all doing better. The Hale & Norcross Mine is working ore which averages $40 to $50 per ton. Improvements in the Crown Point Mill are expected to increase its capacity to sixty tons of ore daily. The Savage Mill raised 704 tons of ore last week. The Yellow Jacket obtained $179,024 in bullion during the first three weeks in June. The Chollar reports an improvement in the raising of ore. The Imperial reports an increase of 6,500 tons of rock over last year, and $20,000 more in treasure.

Progress on the Central Pacific Railroad—Negroes not Allowed to Celebrate the Fourth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 3.

The Central Pacific Railroad is completed to Dutch Flat, sixty-seven miles beyond Sacramento, at an elevation of 3,416 feet.

Negroes are excluded from participation in celebrating the coming Fourth.

Mining shares are active, at better prices. Belcher, $182; Ophir, $225; Yellow Jacket, $745. Legal Tenders, 70⅛.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The Preparations for the Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 3.

Great preparations are making for the celebration to-morrow. The reception of the regimental flags will be a grand sight. An amphitheatre has been erected in Independence-square for ladies, and 1,500 children of deceased soldiers and sailors will witness the spectacle. Gen. MEADE will present the flags, and Gov. CURTIN receive them for the State. The day will close with fireworks and an illumination.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 3.

Great preparations are making here for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Hon. JOHN M. POTTS delivers an address on the state of the country at Patterson Park, and Hon. Mr. VAN RIPER, of New Jersey, delivers an address at Druid Hill Park. Grand displays of fireworks will be given under the direction of the authorities at three different points.

AUGUSTA, GA., Tuesday, July 3.

The freedmen of Charleston and Augusta have made extensive preparations to celebrate the Fourth of July.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Prevalence of Idleness and Crime Among the Freedmen—Important Order from the Military Department—A Smuggling Vessel Seized.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 3.

Gen. SCOTT, commandant of South Carolina, has issued stringent orders, in consequence of the increase of theft, vagrancy and drunkenness among the freedmen, in which he says the total disregard of the freedmen for their contracts must result in destitution and starvation, unless the evil is checked. Therefore, he orders that men or women who neglect labor be arrested, and made to work on the public roads, and that those convicted of non-capital crimes be imprisoned, and compelled to labor as convicts on the islands from sunrise to sunset.

The Collector of Charleston has seized the schooner *Aid*, from Matanzas, for smuggling a cargo invoiced at $10,000 in gold.

Fight on a Steamboat—Celebrating the Eve of the Fourth.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, July 3.

A fight occurred on the steamer *Mary Powell* on her passage up to-night, in which bottles and glasses were freely used. One man was put off at this landing, badly cut.

An impromptu and premature celebration of the Fourth of July was got up here to-night. Fireworks, music and speeches were the features. Nearly 2,000 people were present.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Tuesday, July 3.

The Government Commissioners have examined and accepted an additional twenty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day. One hundred and twenty-five miles are now in running order. Regular passenger trains, carrying the daily overland mail, commenced running to Columbus the 1st of July. At Columbus the daily line of overland stages connect with the railroad.

The Port of Malaga Closed to Vessels Arriving from America.

MALAGA, Wednesday, June 13.

This port is closed against all vessels arriving from any port of the States, the Government having declared the whole of the United States infected with cholera. The *Lord Clarendon* was driven out of this port this morning, and ordered to Port Mahon to perform quarantine.

The Boston Caulkers.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 3.

The Boston Caulkers' Association and other organizations of mechanics held a meeting in Faneuil Hall last night in favor of the eight-hour roll-call of labor.

Speeches were made and resolves passed to labor earnestly to secure the results desired by electing friends of the movement to the Legislature.

Commencement at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, July 3.

The Commencement of the College of the Holy Cross took place to-day. Gov. BULLOCK and Staff, and Bishop WILLIAMS were present. The graduating class was large.

The Condition of Senator Lane.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 3.

Senator LANE was still living last evening, but his physicians have no hope of his recovery. He has been unconscious and has not opened his eyes nor spoken to any one since he shot himself.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 3.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Boston Banks for the week:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	95,382,000
Specie	331,000
Legal Tender Notes	23,984,000
Due from other banks	11,653,000
Due to other banks	16,724,000
Deposits	42,755,600
Circulation (National)	23,791,500
Circulation (State)	4,735,000

EUROPE.

LETTER FROM ITALY.

Hildebrand, (Gregory VII.,) the Master-Spirit of Popery, His Principles and Career—Saul Among the Prophets—Wealth of Italian Clergy—Italian Women—Brigandage—Francis II.—Roman Recruits—Austria Only Ally of Rome—Garibaldi and Italian Warriors—All Monasteries and Nunneries to be Suppressed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALERNO, Italy, Wednesday, June 13, 1866.

In the Cathedral of St. Mathew, in this city, is the tomb of HILDEBRAND, the great master-spirit of Papacy, who had for so many years a controlling influence in Church affairs and in councils, and was afterward Pope GREGORY the Seventh. It is in the Chapel of John of Procida, another celebrated character, and chief actor in the revolution in Sicily, known as the "Sicilian Vespers," and is a handsome sarcophagus, decorated with Florentine mosaics. Above the altar is a statue of the Pontiff, of commanding presence, fitly representing in cold marble the sternness of his disposition and life, as well as the indomitable will which governed his actions throughout his long career. HILDEBRAND'S bold views and doctrines molded, and gave shape and tone to the pontifical power more than any other, and in his daring designs and projects carried out to some extent his principles. None but a master-spirit would have had courage to compel an Emperor to remain three days and three nights at his palace door, barefooted and fasting, beseeching for pardon or absolution. But God disposes, though even his Vicar on earth, the Supreme Pontiff, proposes, and this Pope, who was really the first to exalt himself as a positive God on earth, experienced those vicissitudes common to other mortals, and after a stormy, troubled life, ended it in exile, and died and was buried in this town of Salerno, some 175 miles southeast of Rome. The career of HILDEBRAND was a very remarkable one. Advancing far above all his predecessors the claims and powers of Papacy, elevating it above all sovereignties, and enthroning it above all things temporal as well as spiritual, his subsequent career gave a striking proof of the fallacy of his doctrines. However, they were fully carried out by his successors. He was born at Soano, in Tuscany, and became a monk. Whether in some lone monastery, or in Rome itself, his mind first originated his daring schemes, I know not. At all events, he conceived the bold plan of subjugating the whole world to the sacerdotal power. In the universe he saw but one God, the priest his sole minister, and mankind obedient slaves, and his great aim was to make the whole of the vast machinery of his grand schemes to depend solely upon the will of one man, the Pope, by whose single volition the whole priesthood were to be moved. He anathematized all intervention of the secular power in the distribution of the dignities of the Church. To this great end he obtained, in 1059, of the Council of Lateran, that the election of the Pope should henceforth be vested solely in the Cardinals, for previously the people, in their public assemblies, or the Kings, or the nobles, had chosen them; and also the nomination of all prelates in the chapters jointly with the Pope; and to detach the clergy from human society he proscribed and punished with severity the marriages of priests, which till then had been permitted or tolerated by some provincial councils, particularly in Lombardy. Finally concentrating all the power of the Church in the Pope, he taught the priests to consider him as an unerring being, who became holy and *infallible* by his election, who could alone name and depose bishops, assemble, preside over and dissolve councils; he was, he said, in short, a GOD UPON EARTH, absolute master of all princes, who were bound to kiss his feet, and whom he could depose at will by releasing their subjects from their oaths of fidelity. From such a corner-stone and foundation arose that wonderful system which has for so many centuries had no parallel in the world's history, in the vast complications of its machinery and yet perfect unity of action, in its often unprincipled boldness, its indomitable energy, and in its uncompromising spirit. HILDEBRAND became Pope in 1073. He and HENRY IV., Emperor of Germany, were long at war, and it was this sovereign whom he excommunicated and compelled to do penance and fast barefoot in the portico of his palace so long as aforementioned. As it is a poor rule that won't work both ways between sovereigns, HENRY, after besieging Rome three or four times, at length took part of the city, deposed GREGORY and elected CLEMENT Chief Pontiff. GREGORY retired to the castle of St. Angelo, from which he was liberated by the Norman, ROBERT GUISCARD, of this city, who flew to his relief, and capturing Rome sacked it, or his Saracen auxiliaries did. GREGORY followed GUISCARD to this city, and in a few months died, A. D., 1085, doubtless broken-hearted—for his must have been a proud spirit—at witnessing the success of his rivals, the Emperor and the anti-Pope Clement III., as some term him, and at the apparent failure of his life-long scheme of a Pope Godship on earth. His last words are said to have been, "I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile," and may be the sincere expressions of a heart with such views as he had of the Supreme Pontiff. This Pope is often confounded with Gregory I., the Great, who reigned about A. D., 600, and is famous for his improvements in music, from him being derived the term "Gregorian" chants, for modeling the liturgy, the calendar of festivals, the order of processions, the sacerdotal garments, &c., and also for reforming many abuses. I think it was during his Pontificate that the first missionary was sent to England, and hence the introduction of Christianity among our ancestors; but I may mistake.

And now, just 800 years after the promulgation of these great foundation stones of Papacy, by him whose remains lie moldering in this city, far from the scene of his anticipated hopes and triumphs, and where his priestly successors may be the first to be immolated—for I hear of such rumors from those around—we find this great gigantic power called to life by this master spirit, tottering and crumbling to the very base, and its final end and destruction probable, at any moment. It was asked in the olden time "Is Saul among the people?" It is not likely that it will be inquired "Is A. D. among the prophets?" still I must give my views, simply founded on observation in Rome and Italy, on reflection and research, and the march of events. A capital foundation, provided the structure be equally good. The temporal power of Papacy is in its last struggles, and must cease within six or eight months. This away, the fang of the serpent is removed, and the hopes of 150 millions will no more be crushed by force, and opposition to reform and progress will cease. For with the power to enforce dogmas ceasing to exist, will also gradually cease the desire to enforce them. Individuals, and nations, too, knowing they cannot combat with the slightest chance of success, seldom enter the lists. When the shackles of oppression over body and soul are broken, a reformed religion will obtain, and the head of the Reformed Church can still reside at the Vatican and there preside with more enlarged views over the people of his charge and with love and affection solely, instead of the selfish desire of ever sustaining his mere temporal authority; and St. Peter's may still be the Metropolitan Church, with its altars and statues removed. As Spiritual Head or Bishop, he may still sit in the halls where cluster so many undying memories, and so many that should die, and still bear ecclesiastical rule over the millions who will doubtless for many years and centuries claim to be Catholics. And what more can mortal man reasonably wish? The superstitions of the church will gradually give way to reform—musty relics will be like any other old bones, dirty rags or worm-eaten tables that lumber attics—the Bible in spoken languages will be read, the people educated and man will become a *thinking* being—the priest will marry and become a respectable citizen, which in most cases he is far from being now, else he is most wofully belied by his nominal constituents, and these senseless institutions for celibasts be abolished—and, well, I have prophesied enough. But I don't believe, as many do, the millennium is at hand—no, not by many thousand years. I can't conceive why Old Nick is to have this world just six thousand years and Christ only one thousand. Dr. DICK holds that the millennium will be 365,000 years. It means most probably an indefinite time, or it may be a phrase merely indicative of the "good time coming." Still who knows? Blessed is he who endureth to the end.

I have seen it stated that the income arising from the property of the Church, in Italy, reaches the enormous sum of 75,000,000 francs. This seems hardly credible, for it is much larger than that of the French clergy, with a population in France fifty per cent. greater than in this kingdom. This immense revenue will account in part for the vast influence wielded by the priesthood, as wealth, in whose hands soever it may be, will carry power with it. The clergy, representing the Church, are great proprietors, receiving and using the rents of Church patrimony, and hence, in one sense, landlords of a large number of persons in every community, and of the influence that may thus be employed by an uncompromising corporation, something may be fancied when we read of such inconceivable restraints as landlords sometimes exercise even in free England. As piety is not a requisite, the Italians enter the Church merely as the means of making a livelihood, the same as one selects the law as his profession to earn his subsistence—though doubtless there are many exceptions to this—and hence it is not surprising that the priests do not wish to surrender their power or their wealth, however they may have been acquired, and how much soever by their retention of them they may oppress a down-trodden people. Thank God, the "shadow on the wall" has appeared, and the priesthood have seen it and they tremble. Hence you see the constant and continued agitations of the past four years, and *brigandage* is simply but one of the means of harassing the Government by an unprincipled hierarchy. They are even stirring up the people against the "powers that be," for the Italian Government is a Constitutional one, and permits the exercise of all religions, and therefore it is a *heretical* power, and opposed to their religion. But Jordan was always a hard road to travel, and these blind leaders of the blind find it so, too. There have been a vast number of arrests, and every day they continue. I see them chronicled in almost every daily paper. Since I have been in this region—some three or four weeks—I have no doubt a thousand priests and other disaffected persons have been taken up in Naples and immediate vicinity. The majority of the arrested are priests, most of whom are sent to Rome, and there are many Ex-Bourbon officers and officials. Five carriage loads arrived here one day last week from adjoining precincts, this being the capital of a province. All tell me that the priests are the great agitators, and the majority of them are doubtless in favor of a return of the Bourbons, who were tools of the Church. This class are in favor of the Pope and his antiquated principles, and opposed to liberty and reform. As far as I can judge, the mass of the people care no more for the Pope than for one of whom they never heard. Many of the upper classes have become infidels, being disgusted with the Catholic religion. I asked an old man of the lower orders the other day what the people thought of the Pope. "Ah!" he replied, "most of them are so foolish! What do they want with a foolish old man?"

It is a very natural digression from priests to women. I have at last, after several years' residence, seen one, who may be called beautiful in the Italian sense of the word. Passing by a *café* a while ago, I saw a lady of twenty or so sitting in front chatting with some officers, and as she was quite striking in appearance and manners, I lingered for it is unusual to see a handsome woman in Italy, and this one possessed only the mere symmetry of features. They were, however, really feminine, quite rare to see here, and her complexion was very clear, another unusual sight—almost transparent—but there was too much of marble; the eyes were bright, but wanted the fire of intellect. Intelligence was wanting. Italians, however, don't expect this in woman, as she is generally looked upon as an inferior, as with the Turks. This one reminded me of a beautiful face in alabaster—more fascinating, of course, than the lifeless matter—and yet her silly laugh almost dissipated the idea of fascination or attractiveness. WILLIS says beautiful women are scarce in Italy, but when you do see one, she is splendid. Of course that is so, and simply because a beautiful woman is splendid anywhere. Perhaps he means merely comparatively, when compared with the sex generally in Italy. A very prominent and revolting feature of the fair sex is their nose, which HILLIARD or some other author speaks of as vulgar. I have often observed this, especially in the middle and better classes. It does seem as though all their ugliness and vulgarity were concentrated in their nasal organ; it is often so large and unsightly and unshapely, often discolored and blotched, reminding me of an old toper's sign-board. This may be pointed language, but facts are stubborn, find them where you will. In the mass all their features lack beauty and expression; their lips thick, their cheeks puffed, their countenances dark and heavy, without any intellectual character, and then many look so sad, as though hope had forever fled from their breasts; they seem real terra cotta, without the spirit often imparted to the mere clayey form.

I attended, in 1863, an entertainment at the Royal Palace in Naples, where were present fifteen hundred to two thousand persons of the upper classes, and among all the hundreds of splendidly dressed ladies I did not see one who would be called even handsome in New-York or Baltimore. I can, perhaps, account for all this: the want of education. Centuries of degradation and ignorance have done their work. I have heard of rich fathers neglecting to educate their daughters through the influence of priests, who say to them, "Why educate your daughters? What use is it? Keep your money for other purposes." A new light has begun to shine in this kingdom and every commune has its schools. There are hopes of the rising generation, at all events. On the other hand, the male sex, as a body, are a fine-looking race.

The old story is rife again; the brigands are flourishing. The priests and Ex-Bourbons are doing their best, with the help of these cut-throats, to assist FRANCIS II. and the Pope. The rascals are (if not already caught) in the mountains in sight of Naples, back of Castellammare. Several large bands have made their appearance in the Abruzzo Ultra, east of Rome, and formerly part of the estates of the Church—one with 130 members, and another 60. One hearing of such large bodies of robbers is carried back to the dark ages, when man did nought save prey on his fellow. As religion has not changed in its main features in Italy, so has not this habit of plunder and bloodshed; for brigandage is nothing more nor less than a necessary result of Catholic doctrines and practices. What can you expect of a people brought up to believe that they can commit almost any crime, and, by paying a few coppers, be absolved by a priest? "Full indulgences granted" is still seen in large letters on many a church. With such an education, it has been a wonder to me that they are not all brigands. News from Rome tells us that Gen. MONTEBELLO, the French commander, made a severe remonstrance to ANTONELLI against the inexcusable action of FRANCIS II., Ex-King of Naples, who, not content with conspiring to the damage of Italy with the Bourbon conspirators, openly enlisted brigands in the City of Rome, which is under the immediate protection of France. The Cardinal made all due apologies and excuses, and in a manner to recall the threats on the part of the General of something decisive being done. MERODE, the old war Minister of the Pope, is, I think, in Belgium, whence many recruits for the Papal army are sent to Rome. These advices state that every day these volunteers are arriving in the "Eternal City," and also Swiss and Spanish, and also another and a numerous class of recruits, though perhaps not so welcome—I mean priests and monks from Naples, who are said to be pouring into the City of the Church, and morning and evening besieging the Farnese palace and the Vatican. What capital comforters these old musty monks must be to the poor Pope and FRANCIS, the Bourbon? I hope they will all migrate there *en masse*, and fill the city as the Jews did in the days of Titus. What can these miserable creatures do but eat up the substance of Pio and FRANCIS? They are too lazy to work. A friend of mine in an adjoining town was asked for alms by one of them: "Go to work and earn money," was the reply. "Work! monks work! holy Francis, St. Joseph and most Holy Mary! friars work!" he exclaimed, in great horror at the idea of working. Do you suppose such material will fight? Why, it is miserable food for powder! The desertions from Rome and vicinity continue. A number arrived at Naples a day or two since. They generally come to join the Italian troops or volunteers. Austria appears to be the sole hope of PIUS IX. now, and it is said that an alliance, defensive and offensive, is what Hapsburg asks for. Of course there is to be an insurrection in Naples and Tuscany, and the Pope is to have his old territories back when Hapsburg gets them. The telegraph announces the arrival of GARIBALDI at or near Como. When he left his island home, and landed on the Continent, at Genoa, I can well fancy that Hapsburg trembled, and some others too. The papers state 26,000 volunteers were enrolled in a single week, and in some places they had to defer the volunteering, they came in such crowds. This may not seem anything extraordinary, after what has been witnessed in the States. But remember the Italian army is large—about 300,000—for a year or so past; and then there have been two calls of the levy, making 200,000 more. GARIBALDI will probably have 50,000 volunteers.

I have just observed in a Naples journal that the law for suppressing religious corporations has passed unanimously. So good-bye to monks and nuns! As there is a fine monastery five miles from here, where I have passed some pleasant days and nights, I must go and pay the brethren a farewell visit of consolation. I may be able to report you some of their dying declarations. The mendicant friars of Italy number 30,000. I should have mentioned that all the higher orders of clergy—the Bishops, canons, &c.—with scarcely an exception, are Bourbons; the liberal Priests are among the lower ranks. They continue to roll in the Priests, here, as there are now thirty of them in prison—all disaffected, of course. A. D.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 245 Centre-street, occupied by E. N. GOODHEART, cigar-maker. Damage about $50. Supposed to have been caused by fire-works. At 5:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at No. 34 Eldridge-street, occupied as a dwelling by several families and owned by GEORGE MURRAY. Damage to furniture, &c., $200. Origin of fire believed to be fireworks. At 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 132 Worth-street, occupied by THOMAS SHAUGHESY as a junkshop. Damage trifling. Origin unknown.

OBITUARY.

James H. Lane, United States Senator from Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 2.

The telegraph has apprises us of the sudden death by suicide of JAMES H. LANE, Senator from Kansas. Senator LANE was born at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, on the 22d of June, 1814. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar, but in 1846 abandoned a fair professional practice to enlist as a private in the Third Indiana Volunteers, then organizing for the Mexican war. He was soon chosen Colonel, and at the battle of Buena Vista commanded a brigade and highly distinguished himself. When the year's term of service of his regiment expired, he returned home and raised the Fifth Indiana Volunteers. In 1848 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, and in 1852 Member of Congress and Elector at large on the Democratic ticket. In 1855 he went to Kansas and was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Topeka Convention, which instituted the first State Government of Kansas. He was subsequently President of the Topeka Constitutional Convention, and was elected by the people Major-General of the Free State troops. In 1856 he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature which met under the Topeka Constitution, but the election was not recognized by Congress, and about the same time he was indicted by the Grand Jury of Douglas County for high treason, on account of his participation in the Topeka Government, and was forced to flee the Territory. In 1857 he was President of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, and in the same year was elected Major-General of the Kansas troops by the Territorial Legislature. In 1858 he shot a neighbor named JENKINS in a quarrel about a well, for which he was tried on a charge of murder and acquitted. In March, 1861, he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature which convened in pursuance of the Constitution under which Kansas was admitted into the Union. At the beginning of the secession troubles he commanded the "Frontier Guards," enlisted for the defence of Washington. In June, 1861, he was nominated Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and commanded the Kansas Brigade in the field for four months. He was again nominated Brigadier-General in December, with a view to command an expedition in the South-west, projected by himself, but the expedition was abandoned, and he accordingly resigned. After the adjournment of Congress in July, 1862, he was appointed Commissioner to superintend the enlistment of troops in the West. Mr. LANE'S present term in the Senate was unmarked by ought that was peculiar or out of the ordinary routine. He was eminently social, kind-hearted and just; faithful ever to his friends, relentless ever to his foes. What may have led to the rash act that terminated so suddenly his life, we know not, nor do we hear of additional particulars to those given in the foregoing brief dispatch. Death has been busy among the public men of the time, but until this instance we are unadvised of any case where he was wooed by the victim. We believe Senator LANE left a family moderately provided for, to whom the heritage of a name laureled by his devotion in days gone by to the principle of truth and freedom will be dear, and for whose sake doubtless the kindly pall of temporary insanity will conceal the terrible manner of his untimely death.

The Duty on Hardware.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 2, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The enormous rates of duty proposed to be levied upon hardware cutlery indicate a regard for special interests to the entire sacrifice of revenue and great injury of consumers. It might have been expected that the protection of a war tariff of 50 per cent. on pocket cutlery, 35 per cent. on table cutlery, an average of 66 per cent. on files, &c., on which many domestic manufacturers have become wealthy, would have satisfied them; and that the country might now be allowed the receipt of revenue from those which are imported.

But it is now proposed by taxing the importation of pocket cutlery, costing under $5, with a specific duty of 75 cents per dozen, and costing $5 per dozen and above, with $2 per dozen in addition to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*; to tax every child's knife costing 6d. sterling per dozen or Custom-house value, 12c., with both rates of tax, or 81 cents, which is 675 per cent. On every boy's knife which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents per dozen, the two duties will amount to 90 cents, equal to 300 per cent.; and on every farmer's knife costing 3s. or 72 cents, the tariff will be $1 11, or 154 per cent.; while the duty on all pocket knives, costing, Custom-house value, 42 cents to $9 68, will average 72 per cent.

In table cutlery a considerable quantity is imported which costs 6s. per gross, or $1 44; the specific duty as the clause passed the House is 12 cents per dozen, or $1 44 per gross, with the 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, is $2 09, equal to 145 per cent. The table cutlery extensively used through the country, costing 16s., or $3 86 per gross, the specific and *ad valorem* duty is $3 18, or 82 per cent. Ivory table knives costing 6s. per dozen, or $1 44, is to bear a specific duty of $1 per dozen, and *ad valorem* 45 per cent., together $1 65, or 115 per cent.; and a 10s. table knife value $2 42, with both rates bears a duty of $2 09, equal to 86 per cent. Now, was it not reasonable that the present tariff of 35 per cent. should be sufficient, or could there not be moderation enough to dispense with the specific now proposed? An English 12-inch flat bastard file, used by nearly every mechanic, Custom-house value $2 20, with the proposed heavy specific of $2 per dozen, is taxed 90 per cent., while German files, being of less cost, are taxed on the average 141 per cent.

The proposed duty on German wrought nails varies from 141 to 155 per cent.; halter and dog chains 81 per cent.; coil chain 110 to 135 per cent.; trace chains 134 to 154 per cent.; hooks and hinges 183 per cent.; on currycombs and padlocks, with specific, 25 cents and *ad valorem*, 45 per cent.; on cheaper kinds, costing from 18 to 48 cents per dozen, of which great quantities are used, the tariff is 33 to 184 per cent.

All these goods come into general use by the bulk of the community, especially among the poorer classes, many of whom have not the means to pay high prices; thus revenue will be sacrificed and the population generally injured. Beside which, manufacturers here have the facilities for supplying only a very small portion of the demand, which of itself will tend to high prices. Then, in addition to the direct specific and *ad valorem* rates above named, the proposed tariff imposes duty on casks, packages, commissions, &c., which on low-priced goods are very heavy, reaching to 20 per cent. and over on net cost of many goods. This is an addition to present tariff.

It is submitted whether the provisions of this bill do not call for very grave consideration, and will it not be for the interest of manufacturers themselves, as well as that of the country at large, to adhere *on these goods* to the present tariff, which is largely protective, rather than press these prohibitive rates and provoke continued unsettlement, as it is believed by many, if these enormous duties be passed, they cannot be permanent? D.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 3.

FLOUR—Receipts light and demand heavy. WHEAT quiet. OATS lower and less active; sales 20,000 bushels at 52c.@53c. for No. 1 Chicago and 80c. for State. CORN opened dull, but closed higher; sales 4,000 bushels at 84c.@87c. for Western Mixed; 90c.@92c. for State. SHIPPED BY TOW—618,000 bushels Corn, 160,000 bushels Oats, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Rye and 40 tons feed.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 3.

FLOUR firm; Spring Extra State, $9 75@$10 50; Western Double Extra, $12 50@$14 50; Western Spring, $10 25@$12. WHEAT quiet and very firm; held at $2 28 for No. 1 Milwaukie. CORN 1c. better; sales in the afternoon 120,000 bushels, opening at 73c. and closing firm at 74c. for No. 1 Mixed, at which latter price most of the sales were made. OATS dull; No. 1 Chicago, 48c.; No. 1 Milwaukie held at 46c.@47c. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet and unchanged. WHISKEY nominal. PORK $32 50@$33. LARD $2 22@$2 22½. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; Corn to New-York 16c., and to Albany, 14c. CANAL EXPORTS—200 bbls. Flour, 10,890 bush. Wheat, 130,320 bush. Corn, 68,840 bush. Oats, 13,212 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull, at $1 83 for No. 1, and $1 14@$1 15 for No. 2. CORN active and advanced 2c.; sales at 55¼c.@57¼c. for No. 1, and 55c.@55½c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 31¼c.@31½c. for No. 1, and 29c.@29½c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS steady. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 258,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 3.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand. WHISKY steady at $2 25 free and $2 27 in bond. MESS PORK held firmly at $33; demand light; sales 260,000 lbs. Bulk Meat, at 14¼c. for Shoulders, 17¼c. for Sides, 9½c. for Clear. LARD dull at 21¼c. Gold, $1 52.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 3.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT—Sales at $2 06½. CORN firm at 57c. for No. 1. OATS dull at 34c. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 3.

FLOUR 25c. higher, with good demand; sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT quiet. CORN held high; market firm. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled; Corn 10c.@11c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—36,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—7,100 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 3.

FLOUR dull and unsettled; sales at $8@$9 75 for single extra; $10 50@10 75 for double extra; $13 50@$14 50 for fancy. WHEAT drooping at $1 75@$1 88 for Spring; $2 50@$2 65 for choice new. CORN inactive and unchanged. PORK, BACON, LARD and WHISKY unchanged.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, June 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT 2c. better and active; 1 Amber, $2 58; No. 2 Amber, $2 05. CORN active and 2c. better; sales at 65c.@66¼c. for No. 1 Mixed, 84c. for No. 2. OATS dull and lower; sales at 42c.@42½c. for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS dull; 6c. on Corn to Buffalo by steam.

Works to a Charm.

Your Machine works to a charm. It does the work silently but effectively. Although other sewers may be *good*, yet there are *degrees* of comparison which attach even to these; and *yours is entitled to the SUPERLATIVE!*—RICHARD SMITH, to the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., Sharon, Conn., March 14, 1866.—*Advertisement.*

HOW TO MIX DRINKS.—Containing over seven hundred valuable recipes for mixing American, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian drinks, such as Juleps, Punches, Cobblers, Slings, Cocktails, &c. Price, $2 50. Published and for sale by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York. Copies sent per mail free of postage.—*Advertisement.*

A Disordered State of the Blood is the prime cause of many very troublesome complaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy and Goitre are but few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of this class JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a reliable curative. By entering into the circulation it thoroughly purifies the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system. It, at the same time, sustains the strength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in *Jayne's Almanac.* Sold by all druggists.

Many, Many Years.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

As a Love Token Phalon & Son's Match-less Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is the most appropriate in the whole catalogue of souvenirs. Cupid—fresh from his nest of rose-leaves, and with their aroma on his wings—could not infuse into the air such enchanting fragrance.

Lyon's Insect Powder for extermina-ting roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

Georgia Pine.

We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms.

BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

This Article is Advertised in the NEW-YORK HERALD.—LEVETT'S SWIETENIA, for cleansing and preserving the teeth; giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes; also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures, without pain or inconvenience: worst cases solicited. Call and see.

HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Silver Filigree Jewelry.—A large assortment just imported of fine silver Genoese jewelry by ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., No. 23 Maiden-lane.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & CO.'S, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing both stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe's Sewing-Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Again Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve has proved itself to be the greatest Horse Ointment in the world. It has cured cases of Quittor, Spavin and Founder, where the horses were considered useless. For Scratches, Swellings, Cuts and Galls, it is invaluable. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor has well earned its great reputation for healing the worst cases of burns, piles, salt rheum and old sores; it also cures corns, bunions, bruises, sprains and rheumatism, 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

The Shamrock.—"The green immortal Shamrock" is the loveliest flower ever adopted by ardent patriotism for its emblem, and PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS is the loveliest flower that chemists ever chose for the emblem and incense of female beauty. For sale by all Druggists.

Why Suffer when Relief is within the reach of all.—MARSDEN'S Comminative Syrup will cure all cases of diarrhoea, even when it is considered hopeless. Depot, No. 487 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. D. S. COVERT & CO., 343 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CREIGHTON—STRINGHAM.—At the Boston Navy-yard, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., Commander J. BLAKELEY CREIGHTON, U. S. Navy, to ELIZABETH W., youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, U. S. N.

DAVIS—FONDA.—On Thursday, June 28, at Fonda, Montgomery County, N. Y., by Rev. J. Byron Murray, JAMES G. DAVIS to ANNA E., second daughter of G. T. B. Fonda, Esq., all of the above place.

ELMENDORF—ELWELL.—At the house of the bride's father, on Tuesday, July 3, by Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., of Albany, JAMES L. H. ELMENDORF, M. D., eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, to MARY S., eldest daughter of John P. Elwell, Esq., both of Brooklyn. No cards.

GROSS—NEWBOURG.—At the Church of S. Boniface, Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 30, by Rev. M. J. Decker, Mr. MICHAEL C. GROSS, of New-York, to Miss H. JOSEPHINE BERTHA NEWBOURG, of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ANTHON.—Suddenly, at East Hampton, L. I., of paralysis, REGINALD H. ANTHON, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday, July 5, at 2 P. M.

COCHRANE.—In Edinburgh, Scotland, on Thursday, June 14, LUCY W. S., daughter of the late Rupert J. Cochrane.

LANSING.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday night, June 29, WILLIAM L., only son of Levinus J. and Margaretta D. Lansing, aged 12 years and 6 months.

SMITH.—On Tuesday evening, July 3, at the residence of his brother, H. M. Smith, in this City, DAVID A. SMITH, of Orange, N. J., in the 60th year of his age. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

STURGES.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday, July 1, after a short illness, in the 25th year of his age, ARTHUR PEMBERTON, third son of Jonathan Sturges, of New-York.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his father, at Fairfield, this day, (Tuesday,) the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, or immediately on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

TURNURE.—At Nyack, on Monday, July 2, LIZZIE M., daughter of John and Susan E. Turnure, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. T. S. Tallman, on Thursday at 12 M. Hudson River Railroad leaves 30th-st. at 10 A. M. for Tarrytown, connecting with the Nyack ferry, where carriages will be in waiting; returning at 2:30 P. M.

TALMAGE.—In Jersey City, on Monday, July 2, JOHN V. TALMAGE, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 106 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be removed to Princeton for interment.

WENMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 2, at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., UZZIAH WENMAN, late of this City, in the 75th year of his age.

St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—At White Plains, on Tuesday morning, July 3, after a short illness, in the 14th year of his age, BENJAMIN D., second son of William and Angelina Wright.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his parents, at White Plains, on Friday at 12½ o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. E. H. Saulnier, the Acting Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, Mexico, of the death, on the 5th day of May, 1866, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, of LOUIS E. MOREAU, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and late a resident of the City of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS, AND
SUMMER UNDERWEAR,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

THE BEST PURGATIVE IN THE WORLD.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
COATED WITH SWEET GUMS
Superior to sugar,
Free from taste,
Never sicken or gripe.

The only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury known to the world, and superior to all purgative, alterative or cathartic pills in general use.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,
REGULATE THE SYSTEM
AND PURGE
from the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, skin and other secretions all
DISEASED HUMORS.
Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER.—The New-York Society of the Cincinnati will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, in University-place, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 12 M., to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of our National Independence.

Members of other State societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in commemorating that great event.

The Standing Committee will meet at the same place at 11 A. M. By order of

HAMILTON FISH, President.

MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

BRADBURY'S SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, Nos. 425 and 427 Broome-st., New-York.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE has a combination of all the essential qualities of a first-class practical machine for all kinds of family sewing, with all the desirable attachments, including Demorest's Patent Improved Treadle, Hemmer, Oil-can, Clamp, Extra Needles, &c., with full directions; all complete for only $25. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE, with recent and valuable improvements, makes the elastic and most desirable stitch, and is, in every particular, the ne plus ultra family sewing-machine. With all the attachments complete for $25.

MISS ELLA VANWIE WILL GIVE A grand seance of spirit power THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 814 Broadway. No strangers admitted without a lady. Intelligent people only are invited. Tickets 50 cents each. Come judge for yourselves if this be an imposition.

SEWING MACHINES EXCHANGED, FOR sale and to rent. Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange, without extra charge, if not satisfied. SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE.
CONTENTS OF NO. XLIV.—NOW READY!
OUR NATIONAL MANNERS.
A VOICE FROM THE TOMBS.
FOUR YEARS OF FIGHTING.
THE DUTIES OF PEACE.
ART NOTES.
LITERARY NOTES.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
LONDON LETTER.
BOSTON LETTER.
CORPORATION MORALS.
CLUBS FOR LADIES.
THE NEW PARTY.
THE SUMMER AT THE WATERING PLACES.
READ
THIS WEEK'S ROUND TABLE.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
AMERICAN NEWS CO. GENERAL AGENTS.

HAWKINS ZOUAVES!—1 VOL. 12MO, $1 85. C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.—All loyal citizens favorable to the calling of the Convention which is to meet at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 14th of August, are requested to assemble in their respective Congressional districts throughout the State of New-York, and select delegates, and report as soon as possible to the officers of this Club.

D. JOSEPH HEINE, President.

JAMES D. MCCLELLAND, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 156 Broadway.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866	296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID	NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
HUGH LAING, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EPENETUS TOWNSEND, JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. S. SWORDS, ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO, JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON, JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS, PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD, WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT, HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL, JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH, THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

CHAS. GRAHAM,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

ROMAN LOAN.
AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, gold, each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:
Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.
Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them. ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for Travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO., NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK. FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.
One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
JAS. VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE, CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.
Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.
The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company
Daniel D. T. Marshall, Wm. C. Martin,
Allen Monroe, E. P. Beach,
Charles E. Noble, G. M. Van Hosen,
Spencer K. Green, Thomas E. Stewart,
Darius Clark,
were elected Directors for the ensuing year.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. D. T. Marshall was elected President; Spencer K. Green, Vice-President; G. M. Van Hosen, Secretary; Wm. C. Martin, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Albertson, General Superintendent; and Darius Clark, Thos. E. Stewart, and E. P. Beach, Executive Committee.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held on the 27th of June, Henry A. Oakley, Esq., was elected a Director and Vice-President of the Company.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, in the City and in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted	$535,247 23	
Suspended Debt		
Indebtedness of Directors	76,550 00—	$611,797 23
Overdrafts		—
Banking-house	50,000 00	
Other Real Estate		
Furniture and Fixtures	1,200 00—	51,200 00
Current Expenses		
Premiums		
Cash Items		136,471 59
Due from the following National Banks: Schedule A		27,007 63
Due from other Banks and Bankers as follows: Branch Bank, Louisville, Ky		98 93
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		263,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	$10,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	65,000 00—	75,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		37,000 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	$8,342 00	
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	500 00—	8,842 00
Specie		848 [illegible]
Fractional Currency		
Legal Tender Notes	$96,076 00	
Compound Interest Notes	134,340 00—	230,416 00
Total		$1,460,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$350,000 00
Surplus Fund		4,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$225,000 00	
Less amount on hand		—
Amount outstanding		225,000 00
Individual Deposits		[illegible]
United States Deposits		[illegible]
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers		[illegible]
Due the following National Banks: First National, Brooklyn, L. I		[illegible]
Due to other Banks and Bankers, as follows: Metropolitan Savings Bank	$2,648 19½	
New-York Savings Bank	19,000 00—	21,[illegible] 79
State Bank Circulation outstanding		10,880 00
Discount		—
Exchanges		—
Interest		—
Profit and Loss	$12,505 73—	12,5[illegible] 73
Due Dividends		8,637 31
Total		$1,460,[illegible]

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. S. CARMAN.
Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this third day of July, 1866. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public.
[Revenue stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted and Loans		$1,519,934 01
Suspended Debt		
Indebtedness of Directors	$81,640	
Overdrafts		807 62
Banking House		
Other Real Estate		5,934 51
Furniture and fixtures		
Current expenses		
Premiums		3,700 00
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)		279,786 36
Superintendent Bank Department, New-York		5,149 00
Due from National Banks		103,690 43
Due from other Banks and Bankers		7,455 55
U. S. Bonds deposited with the U. S Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		150,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		
Other U. S. Securities deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits		307,892 50
U. S. bonds and securities on hand		
New-York State Stocks		10,000 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks		15,920 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State banks		
Specie		37,532 98
Fractional currency		
Legal Tender Notes		280,262 00
Compound Interest Notes		270,000 00
Legal Tender Clearing-House Certificates		68,000 00
Total		$3,016,044 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$450,000 00
Surplus Fund		190,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$132,500	
Less amount on hand	1,140—	131,360 00
Amount outstanding		1,673,953 70
Individual deposits		
United States deposits		
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers		
Dividends unpaid		38,531 24
Due National Banks		14,982 49
Due to other Banks and Bankers		236,693 59
State Bank Circulation outstanding		4,743 00
Discount		
Exchanges		
Interest		
Profit and Loss		10,556 18
Uncollected Checks		263,324 78
Total		$3,016,044 96

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of July, 1866. GEO. D. KELLOGG, Notary Public City of New-York.
[Five cent stamp, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted and Demand Loans	$978,348 20	
Indebtedness of Directors	90,247 61—	$1,068,595 81
Overdrafts		154 35
Current Expenses		4,920 77
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps) composed of Checks and Notes on other Banks		2,719,322 67
Due from National Banks		81,332 81
Due from Banks and Bankers		24,882 24
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		355,000 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand		302,000 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	$3,440	
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	829—	4,269 00
Specie		9,369 27
Fractional Currency	1,178 51	
Legal-tender notes	306,215 01	
Compound Interest Notes	326,250 00—	633,643 51
Bonds and Mortgages		2,112 57
Total		$5,2[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund		109,579 55
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$308,000 00	
Less amount on hand	129 00	
Amount outstanding		307,871 00
Individual Deposits		3,998,167 27
Due National Banks		211,659 67
Due to Banks and Bankers		34,468 72
State Bank Circulation outstanding		12,307 00
Discount	$6,751 37	
Exchanges	54 92	
Interest	14,749 03	
Profit and Loss	1,245 88—	22,801 20
Dividends unpaid		4,554 07
Premiums		4,434 52
Total		$5,205,843 00

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: I, F. CHANDLER, Cashier of The Mechanics' National Banking Association of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.
Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1866. WM. T. FARNHAM, Notary Public.
[Five cent stamp cancelled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in and of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866.

RESOURCES. DR.

Notes and bills discounted and Loans on demand	$2,326,745 79	
Indebtedness of Directors	176,464 00	
		$2,513,210 79
Overdrafts		510 69
Banking-house		125,000 00
Premiums		2,279 11
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)		316,660 38
Due from National Banks		198,615 74
Due from other Banks and Bankers, as follows		None.
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating Notes		500,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		74,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		37,800 00
New-York State Stocks		58,000 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	$76,616 00	
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	6,863 00	
		83,479 00
Specie		40,186 87
Fractional Currency		887 29
Legal Tender Notes	$327,159 00	
Compound Interest Notes	421,560 00	
		748,719 00
		$4,699,288 87

LIABILITIES. CR.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,235,000 00
Surplus Fund		152,848 81
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$450,000 00	
Less amount on hand	2,423 00	
Amount outstanding		447,577 00
Individual Deposits		2,142,442 95
United States Deposits		1,500 00
Dividends unpaid		63,559 26
Due National Banks		653,020 44
Due to other Banks and Bankers		18,411 42
State Bank Circulation outstanding		4,869 00
		$4,699,288 87

State of New-York, City and County of New-York—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, in and of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of July, 1866. JONATHAN MARSHALL,
[U. S. Stamp.] Notary Public of New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,351,861 89
Indebtedness of Directors	$445,019 34	
Overdrafts		120 83
Current expenses		16,465 18
United States taxes		6,000 00
Due from Banks		1,291,266 27
United States Bonds		2,576,000 00
Cash on hand, viz: Specie	$13,489 19	
National Currency	211,980 00	
Legal-tenders	3,738,406 00	
Checks	2,821,775 08—	6,785,650 27
Total		$20,027,364 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus and Profits		341,352 10
Circulation		1,600,000 00
Deposits: Individual	$7,353,568 19	
United States	180,395 70	
Banks	7,544,371 45—	15,078,336 34
Dividends unpaid		7,676 00
Total		$20,027,364 44

WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1866. C. E. BOGERT, Notary Public.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	106¾	107	June, 7-30	103¾	[illegible]
Coupon, '81	106¾	107	July, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Currency Certifs.	99	100	Aug., C.I.N's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N's, '65	108	[illegible]
August, 7-30	103½	103¾	Oct., C.I.N's, '65	105½	[illegible]

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

FINANCIAL.
Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address THOMAS RAWLINGS, Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House, Old Broad-st., London, England.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE July 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
BUFFALO CITY.
CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL,
CHICAGO CITY WATER LOAN,
ALBANY CITY,
SAVANNAH CITY,
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH'S R. R., Convertible. MISSOURI STATE, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, 10th day of July, 1866, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. in cash on the stock of the Company, and also 5 per cent. in stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th July, at the Company's office, Columbus, Ohio.
The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., and reopen on the 10th July, 1866.
JUNE 21, 1866. G. MOODIE, Sec'y.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of FOUR per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock out of the earnings of the past six months, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 3d day of July next, at the office of the company, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. on July 2, and will be opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th of July.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on the 2d July next, free of Government tax.
Transfer books will be closed from this date to July 3.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox. J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 26th day of June until the morning of July 3, 1866.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.
Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.
By order of the Board. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. SURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after July 2. H. E. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
The Trustees of this institution have declared the thirty-first semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and less and 5 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July [illegible] the institution paying the Government tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo. Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, June 30, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared the usual semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 20, payable on and after July 16.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, a Dividend of 5 per Cent., free of all Government taxes, was declared out of the earnings of the last five months, payable on the 10th of July next. The transfer books will be closed after 3d to 10th of July. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2 1866.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, June 28, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON LINE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the second day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst. T. G. BROWN, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, GEORGE S. PHILLIPS and ANDRES W. KETCHAM, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH DES ROCHERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. [United States Internal Revenue 50 cent stamp, canceled.] *To the Defendant:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest on the same from the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action. Dated NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on June 4, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes. JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first, published May 9, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.
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MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 12½X24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine: variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TEN-HORSE STEAM Engine, in good running order. Can be seen at No. 112 East 50th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 2d-av., near 20th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and gifted lady, tells all you wish to know—losses, numbers; medicines for all diseases.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED, Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, (free of Government tax,) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after TUESDAY, July 17, 1866. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest as principal from July 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York, have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from five to five thousand dollars, payable on and after July 16.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, July 6, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
About 600 bales and parts of bales of cotton, partly damaged by fresh water and saved from the fire at No. 9 South William-st.
Cotton in bales to be sold in front of store No. 112 Pearl-st. Immediately afterward, the loose cotton in Old and Coenties slips.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS AND GAITERS.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, July 5, at 10½ o'clock, (postponed from Wednesday, July 4,) at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., a large assortment of choice goods.
Catalogues ready Tuesday.

SALE OF MACHINERY, &C.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July next, the following articles, viz.:
Twenty-one rollers of rolling mill.
Seven nail machines.
One guide-mill, (complete,) 28 rollers.
Two bundles saws for slotting screws.
Two machines for slotting screws.
Seven machines for cutting threads.
Four oil retainers.
Two oil press rollers.
Eight pieces iron shafting.
Six sets couplings for shafting.
Lot of taps and dies for gas fitting.
One box lacings, (leather.)
Three boxes belting.
One gun-screw machine.
One piece leather belting, 6 inches wide, [illegible] pounds.
One piece leather belting, 8 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls gum packing.
Six bars octagon steel, (cast.)
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Terms: Cash in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.
By order of Navy Department.
JOS. SMITH, Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the very popular ten-mile mirror Panorama, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage charges.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 3, 1866.
BY ORDER OF BREVET MAJ.-GEN. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department of the East, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., a number of horses no longer required for Government use, viz:
1 Brown Stud (good size)
1 Black Mare, (good for breeding)
1 Bay Horse,
2 Gray Horses, (team)
2 Black Horses, (team)
2 Bay Horses, (team) and 1 Roan Horse.
Terms of sale—cash on delivery. For further particulars apply at the Barracks, or to the undersigned.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of MORRIS & JONES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. WYMAN MORRIS is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm at No. 89 Beaver-st.
J. WYMAN MORRIS, THEO. F. JONES.
JULY 2, 1866.
The subscriber will continue the general commission and brokerage business. Also, special attention given to the purchase and sale of petroleum and mining stocks.
J. WYMAN MORRIS, No. 89 Beaver-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LEWIS, BOARDMAN & WHARTON expires this day by limitation.
HENRY LEWIS, JOHN S. BOARDMAN, GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr., General Partners.
S. FRAILEY SMITH, Special Partner.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Commission business at Nos. 238 and 240 Chestnut-st., under the style of LEWIS, WHARTON & CO.
HENRY LEWIS, J. FRAILEY SMITH, JOHN L. BOARDMAN, GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE W. DORRANCE and RALPH E. BUSH retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM G. ZINN, GEO. W. DORRANCE, RALPH E. BUSH, GEO. W. DORRANCE, JR., THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ZINN, ALDRICH & CO., for the continuance of the business of the late firm at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM G. ZINN, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, JR., JOHN H. BRADLEY, THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BURKE, WOODRUFF & CO. expires this day by limitation. Messrs. ALBERT G. WOODRUFF and CHARLES MORGAN are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
CHARLES BURKE, ALBERT G. WOODRUFF, CHARLES MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO., for the manufacture and sale of fur, wool and straw hats, at No. 19 Park-place and No. 16 Murray-st.
ALBERT G. WOODRUFF, THEO. W. MORRIS, CHAS. MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SCHWEITZER & GRAEF, as importers and dealers in domestic and foreign hardware, cutlery, guns, &c., at No. 35 Beekman-st.
CONRAD SCHWEITZER, F. W. GRAEF.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the name and style of H. W. BELCHER & CO., for the transaction of a general grocery and commission business, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st.
HENRY W. BELCHER, WM. G. DICKINSON.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

MR. EDWARD HARDISTY BECOMES a member of our firm from this date.
ODDIE & CO., No. 3 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.; cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; call; save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suites.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LEATHER HOSE.
OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 10, for supplying this Department with 30,000 feet of leather hose.
The hose to be made in the best manner, from first quality oak-tanned leather and double copper-riveted throughout; to be capable of withstanding a hydraulic pressure of 150 pounds to the inch, and delivered in lengths of 50 feet each, without couplings, at the Repair-yard in this City, during the ensuing six months. Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the quality required. Bidders will state when they can commence, and the time required to complete the delivery. No payments will be made except upon the certificate of the Chief-Engineer that the hose has been carefully inspected and tested, and found in all respects to fully conform to the conditions of the contract.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Hose," and addressed to Phillip W. Engs, Chairman Committee on Apparatus and Hose.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.
Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.
Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.	No. 21. Zinc Paint.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 22. Colored Paints, &c.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 4. Gum Packing, &c.	No. 24. Fire Wood.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 25. Hickory, Ash, Plank, &c.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.	No. 26. White Pine.
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 8. Lumber.	No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	No. 29. Lanterns.
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.	No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, &c.
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.	No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 13. Brick, Sand, &c.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, &c.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 15. Tubes.	No. 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 36. Patented Articles.
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18. Copper.	
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.	
No. 20. White Lead.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:
KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32, 34.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 32, 35, 36.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:
1,320 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.
Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in
Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.
Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 29, 1866.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until July 14, for supplying ship-chandlery to the revenue cutters and boats on this station for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.
Lists of the articles required will be furnished on application at the Revenue Cutter Office, No. 23 Pine-st.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 29, 1866.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until July 14 for supplying rations for the use of the crews of the revenue cutters on or visiting this station. The ration to be furnished will be the "Navy Ration," omitting the spirits.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMISSION BUSINESS—A PERSON OF experience and position would like to put $25,000 to $30,000 capital into a well established domestic commission house, whose business could be extended by additional means. None but parties of the highest respectability need apply. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A RELIABLE MAN (young man preferred), with $1,000, and well recommended to fill the vacancy of a partner in a Broker's office; half interest. Address for one week, BROKER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A GOOD MANUfacturing business, well established, staple goods, ready sale, large orders ahead, and profits large. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

CITIZENS AND PROPERTY OWNERS above the Central Park are requested to attend a mass meeting to be held FRIDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Adriatic Hotel, corner 125th-st. and 8th-av., to sustain the veto of His Honor Mayor Hoffman, and protest against the construction or operation of a steam railroad through 125th and Manhattan sts., and unite in making effectual our opposition to the laying of rails for freight, cattle or hog trains in any street north of the Central Park, crossing the grand Boulevards.
Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tieman will preside, and able speakers address the meeting.
JAMES DAVIS, DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, WM. H. HAMILTON, WM. H. RAYNOR, CHRISTIAN BRAND, Committee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED.—SEVERAL soiled by removal from No. 480 Broadway, City Assembly Rooms, for sale cheap. 300 new carriages, several second-hand carriages, 1,000 sets harness.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

A SPLENDID PHAETON, PARKER'S make, double and single harness, for sale cheap. Stable No. 60 East 14th-st., near 4th-av.

RESTAURANTS.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK RESTAURANT, Nos. 734 and 736 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, and formerly known as the Jones House, is now entirely fitted up and open for the reception of guests as a first-class French restaurant. The cuisine of this establishment is conducted on a liberal scale, and the proprietors are confident that their friends and the public in general will be pleased by favoring them with their patronage.
LOUIS A. GEYER & CO., Proprietors.
L. A. GEYER, late steward of the New-York Hotel and New-York Club.
THEODORE SCHMALKOLZ, late steward of the City Club.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about two and a half miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land under good state of cultivation; double mansion, with spacious grounds, tastefully laid out with shade trees, lawn, &c.; farmer's cottage, large barn and stables, carriage-houses, wagon-house, tool-house, ice-house (filled,) hennery, granary, cow stables, &c., &c.; large garden with choice varieties of vegetables, berries, fruits and flowers, grape arbors, &c.; orchards and fruit-trees in full bearing; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm. The soil is well adapted for grazing, raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain. The horses, cattle, stock, farming utensils and growing crops will be sold with the place if applied for soon. Location unsurpassed for health, convenience and variety of scenery; society and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—RECIPE FOR THE CURE OF coughs and colds, (catarrhs,) rheumatism caused by damp or cold, and affections of the chest or lungs proceeding from the same causes. This is a perfectly new remedy, and is destined to take a very important place in the pharmacopœia. It is a specific for catarrh and for rheumatism arising from cold. It will abrogate the present rough and cumbrous treatment of primary diseases of the lungs and of acute rheumatism; will effect marvels in pulmonary consumption, and, as a tonic, will work wonders. The whole scope of this new medicament remains yet to be developed. Also, a recipe for the cure of hemorrhoids (piles.) This remedy, which is unknown in Europe or America, is the best and most efficacious yet discovered for the cure of this afflicting malady. Address X. Z., Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—"DANSKAMMER" COUNTRY SEAT of the Messrs. Armstrong, near Newburgh, on the Hudson, 81 acres of land, more can be had adjoining if desired, is beautifully wooded and watered. The house is 106 feet front, built of granite, finished inside with blackwalnut, has the modern improvements, is very spacious and beautiful, and would now cost to erect at least $150,000. It is surrounded by superb lawns, planted with large forest trees. The place is bounded on the river by a beautiful sand beach, with private dock. The situation is very fine and accessible, and commands unsurpassed views of the river. The farm has all necessary outbuildings and two cottages. This is one of the finest places in this country, and perhaps combines more beauties and advantages than any other upon the Hudson.
Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late W. H. Ranlett, situated on the Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J., about 20 miles from New-York and about one mile from Erie Railroad. The position is considered one of the most pleasant in Bergen County. The stable and outhouses are ample for all purposes; a large quantity of fruit and fancy trees of all varieties; never-failing stream of water runs through the place; the place embraces from 50 to 60 acres; the house is heated by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus. Part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage, and possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE COUNtry residence formerly occupied by Johnson Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountains and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LINDENWALD.—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 220 acres in Columbia County: also, valuable land and houses at Hall's Corners, near Tarrytown; also, the Seeley farm, 212 acres, on south side of Staten Island, six miles from Vanderbilt Landing, fronting on the bay, will be exchanged on fair terms for property in West Farms, Morrisania or Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN YONKERS—A very desirable residence on Palisade-av., corner of Glenwood-av. The house, stable and grounds are in good order, and the garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Will be rented with furniture if desired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately, for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS ON Hudson-av., near South-st., Hudson City; West Hoboken horse cars pass on the rear avenue every 15 minutes; view unsurpassed; location healthy; fine variety of vines and trees in good bearing condition. Inquire of O. LIBBY, No. 139 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET HOUSEKEEPERS, OR PERSONS going to housekeeping, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., and can pay by instalments, if preferred, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE about two miles below Hyde Park Village; comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply for further particulars to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

A FARM FOR SALE.—THE OWNER CAN be seen for three days at No. 6 Catharine-st., 4th, 5th and 6th insts.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—SUMMER RESIDENCE—IN Springfield, Mass., a convenient house, in excellent order, well furnished, with stable, garden, fruit orchard, &c. Most delightfully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Connecticut River. Will be rented for three or four months, (or longer if desired,) with about twenty-five acres of land attached to the same. Terms reasonable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 Springfield, Mass., or H. M. BAKER, No. 71 West Broadway, New-York. Possession given immediately.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT SOUTH ORANGE N. J., for three or four months or longer, with immediate possession, a house completely furnished with bedding, crockery, &c.; and gardener's cottage adjoining; large garden, in complete order, with all kinds of fruits and vegetables planted and growing; arrangements can be made for cow, poultry, and everything about the premises with a satisfactory party. Address M., Box No. 4,618 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT FORT HAMILTON, L. I., A TWO-story house, containing nine rooms, pleasantly situated, with a small stable, near the cars that run to Fulton and Hamilton Ferries; rent to Nov. 1, $300, or to May 1, 1867, $400. Apply to J. CROOKER, Fort Hamilton, L. I.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET—A FURNISHED cottage for the Summer or year; 11 rooms, gas, water, good shade, garden, (planted,) river view; five minutes' walk from depot and boat landing. Call on or address W. H. PERRY, Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

TO LET—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, FURnished and unfurnished houses, $35, $50, $100, $150, $200 per month, very cheap and desirable. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—TO RENT FOR the season, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, situated on Lake-avenue. For particulars, address W. H. WALTON.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT COTtage on the north side of 86th-st., near 2d-av.: rent reasonable. Inquire of JOHN H. SILLICK, No. 119 East 86th-st.

TO LET—AND CARPETS FOR SALE—A FINE 3-story, high-stoop house, 25x55, and 2-story extension, complete order, near 12th-st. and Broadway; $2,000 per annum. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A BRICK dwelling, furnished, for the season; located on Phila-st., a short distance from Broadway; price, $1,000. Address G. K. KRIGGER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 395 Hudson-st.; a very desirable situation; store 80x20. Inquire of G. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor, well furnished, without board, will be let at a reasonable rate. Apply at No. 333 6th-av., in drug-store.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF SOUTHEAST corner of 6th-av. and 49th-st. Inquire of G. E. ISHAM, No. 62 Wall-st.

ROOMS AND BEDROOMS TO LET—IN house No. 46 Hudson-st.; will be painted and papered for good tenants. Apply in the basement store.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR THREE OR MORE years, a school property or a large house with a few acres of land; adapted for a family boarding-school of the first-class; within 60 miles of New-York; accessible either by cars or steamboats; with church and post-office privilege in the immediate vicinity. The place must be perfectly healthy; possession not later than the 1st of August. Any one having such a property to rent will find a reliable applicant by addressing L. X., Cornwall Landing, Orange County, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—TO buy or rent, a moderate sized house or cottage; on the Heights preferred; immediate possession. Address, with full particulars and terms, CONVENIENCE, Box No. 105 Brooklyn *Eagle* Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, A COAL AND WOOD yard, already established, or premises suitable for one, centrally located. Apply to ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE..........LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELLARD......Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE..Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine....$80
Steerage, with superior fare....40

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to —— Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, July 7
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK....SATURDAY, July 28

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the offices of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power...19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, July 7.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, August 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADWELL, from New-York, August 11.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, July 7, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodation for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

First cabin.........$132 50 | Second cabin.........$65 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY.....July 4
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY......July 7
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY......July 14
ETNA....................SATURDAY......July 21
CITY OF PARIS...........SATURDAY......July 28

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.........$90 | Steerage.........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE,

BRITANNIA................SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA.................SATURDAY, July 28

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

TARIFA..............WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI.............WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO.............WEDNESDAY, July 18.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIPS TARIFA and JAVA are requested to remove their goods, now lying, at their risk of fire or other injury, on the Company's wharf, Jersey City.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The elegant side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, July 4, punctually at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR Line, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st. The elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.

JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.

For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. A. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 26 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..............Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA......................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS" FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship HUNTER, Capt. M. L. ROGERS, Is loading at Pier No. 11, North River. Sails THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage....$20

The favorite passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.

The first-class steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 7.

For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 7, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, the 7th, at 12 M.

For freight or passage, having most superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RALEIGH follows on the 19th.

Agents at New-Orleans: JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

1776 FOURTH JULY 1866

GRAND EXCURSION.

The splendid steamer MARY POWELL Will leave New-York, from pier, foot of Desbrosses-st., N. R., at 12 o'clock M., for a SAIL AROUND STATEN ISLAND, or down the Bay and up the East River, giving a fine opportunity to view the fortifications, beautiful scenery, and enjoy the cool sea breeze, returning in time to make her usual trip at 3¼ P. M.

Fare for the Excursion 50c.

GRAND OCEAN EXCURSION.

FOURTH JULY ON THE OCEAN.

The new and splendid steamer MAGENTA, Capt. WM. J. BAULSIR, will make her second annual excursion to the Atlantic Ocean on July 4, 1866, leaving 34th-st., North River, at 9½ A. M.; foot of Barclay-st., 10 A. M.; foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 10:15; foot of Atlantic-st., 10:30 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION,

To HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE, MORRISANIA and WESTCHESTER COUNTY. The steamers SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck Slip and Harlem every hour, from 6 o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M., landing at 8th-st. and Astoria and 120th-st. each way.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

TO BRIDGEPORT.

The steamer BALTIMORE will leave from Peck-slip, Pier No. 26, East River, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 4, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport at 2:30 P. M. Fare 50 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY.

EXCURSIONS.—Steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M. and 34th-st. 9:15 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Tickets for the Excursion $1.

OH! FOR THE SEA.—GRAND FOURTH OF JULY excursion down the bay and around Staten Island, landing at Keyport. The well-known steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, will leave Sussex-st., Jersey City, at 7:15 A. M.; Newark-st., Hoboken, 7:30; 34th-st., North River, 8; Christopher-st., 8:15; Barclay-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, North River, 9 o'clock, and Peck-slip, East River, at 9:15, leaving Keyport at 3:30 P. M., landing at Barclay-st. about 6:30. Persons desirous of getting out of the City will find this one of the most delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the Highlands of Neversink, Sandy Hook, the new fortifications and the Atlantic Ocean. Fare for the excursion $1. Refreshments and tickets on board.

Capt. R. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO SEA.—The new and elegant steamer WILLIAM HARRISON, Capt. CRAWFORD, will (weather permitting) make an excursion on WEDNESDAY, July 4, around the Light Ship, off Sandy Hook, giving a fine view of New-York Harbor, Upper and Lower Bay, new fortifications, &c. A fine band of music is engaged for the occasion. The boat will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, at 10 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, 10:30; Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, 10:45. Returning in time to witness the display of fireworks in the evening. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents. Tickets and refreshments on board.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 75 cents.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

4TH JULY EXCURSION—THE CHEAPEST and most pleasant excursion that can be taken on the 4th, is a sail on the Bay of New-York, from the foot of Whitehall-st. to Vanderbilt's Landing, and thence by the Staten Island Railroad to Tottensville and Perth Amboy, N. J. Trains leave Vanderbilt's Landing every hour from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Fare only 25 cents each way, including ferriage.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave foot of Chambers-st. at 7 A. M., landing at 24th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold-spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 P. M.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to West Point, calling at Rockland Lake, by the commodious steamboat HUGENOT, leaving foot of 8th-st., E. R., 7:30; Peck-slip, 8; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:20; Dey-st., N. R., 9:15; Christopher-st., 9:30; 34th-st., 9:45. A full brass band engaged. Tickets for the trip, $1; ladies, 50 cents. Refreshments on board.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office Pier No. 19 North River.

SAFE.—A SECOND-HAND SAFE WANTED. CURICK & BARTHOLOMEW, Neptune Works 8th-st., East River.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The elegant and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.

WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARROR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVE RED BANK. JULY.
Sunday, 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, 1, at 5 P. M.
Monday, 2, at 7 A. M.	Monday, 2, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 3, at 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 3, at 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 4, at 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 4, at 12 M.
Thursday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Thursday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Friday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Friday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 7, at 12 M.	Saturday, 7, at 3½ P. M.
Sunday, 8, at 9 A. M.	Sunday, 8, at 3½ P. M.
Monday, 9, at 1 P. M.	Monday, 9, at 4½ P. M.

Cards in *The New-York Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies', druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st., and at Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Friday,	June 29,	4	P.M.	Friday,	June 29,	7	A.M.
Saturday,	30,	4½	P.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½	A.M.
Sunday,	July 1,	7½	A.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½	P.M.
Sunday,	1,	7	P.M.	Sunday,	July 1,	3½	P.M.
Tuesday,	3,	8	A.M.	Monday,	2,	7	A.M.
Wednesday,	4,	8	A.M.	Tuesday,	3,	11½	A.M.
Thursday,	5,	9	A.M.	Wednesday,	4,	12½	P.M.
Friday,	6,	10	A.M.	Thursday,	5,	1	P.M.
Saturday,	7,	1	P.M.	Friday,	6,	2	P.M.
Sunday,	8,	9	A.M.	Saturday,	7,	4	P.M.
				Sunday,	8,	3½	P.M.

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

Time-tables may be found in the New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; Case's Market, 3d-av., corner 18th-st.; J. Vantine, No. 2 Dey-st.; J. D. Hall's fruit-store, No. 74 Vesey-st., and H. Croker, printer, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $2; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 75 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, $1. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the N. Y. Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.— On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 75 cents.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal..........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..........3 45
New-York to Syracuse..........5 05
New-York to Rochester.........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 8 25

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINE- beck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT— FARE 50 CENTS.—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3¼ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:

Christopher-st.—9¼, 12¼, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE.—FERRY-BOAT "EXCHANGE," of the Wall-st. Ferry; 140 feet long by 30 feet beam and 11 feet hold; inclined engine, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call, or address at No. 99 East 15th-st., on Thursday, the 5th.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A NICE FAMILY, by a respectable, healthy young woman, as wet nurse, who has given birth to her first child and lost it. Apply to Dr. FINLAY, No. 126 East 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged English woman, a Protestant, as infant nurse; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 305 10th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—A lady desires a good situation for a girl who has lived with her as waitress and chambermaid, proving faithful and competent in every respect. Inquire for three days at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; wife as cook or seamstress; no incumbrance; no objection to country; good reference. Address W. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GOOD BOY.—A DOCTOR OR OTHER PERSON desiring an honest, industrious boy, who is experienced in driving and attentive to the door-bell, and who can give good references, may apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., first house from 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping-cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry;

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—THE work of changing the gauge of the road has been completed, and trains are now running with their accustomed regularity.

S. SCHOCH, Assistant Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

Heavy advance in MUSLINS,

BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.

FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.

FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.

WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.

Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.

CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM

10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,

20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,

10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,

AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES, BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.

SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.

BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.

N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.

FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

MILLIKEN & CO.

NO. 748 BROADWAY,

have a good assortment of

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,

for boys' and gentlemen's wear.

PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS

in a great variety of patterns.

PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,

for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article. Also,

a very complete assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,

of every description,

all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

AT GAYNOR'S, NO. 765 BROADWAY,

Between 8th and 9th streets,

ELEGANT FRENCH BALMORAL TRAVELING SKIRTS,

just received; also,

A magnificent variety of elegant shapes of our well-known French CORSETS, all sizes for ladies and misses, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SKIRTS.

FRENCH FLUTED, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SKIRTS,

now opening and will be sold at low prices, at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

SOUTHERN LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK

should by all means call at GAYNOR'S for a supply of CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 477 BROADWAY,

Have made a general reduction in prices of

FINE LACES, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

We also announce that we offer

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO LADIES

Who may be in want of

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, MORNING ROBES,
UNDER GARMENTS, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
CHILDREN'S OUTFITS, MARSEILLES CLOAKS,
BOYS' CLOTH AND MARSEILLES SUITS,
INFANTS' CAPS, &c.

LACE AND MUSLIN WAISTS.

CLUNY AND GUIPURE CAPES.
INFANTS'
MEDALLION CAPS.
HEAD-DRESSES
AND NETS.

.. PERKINS & BROTHER,
... BROADWAY,
CORNER OF
WAVERLEY-PLACE.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

FANS. FANS. FANS.

A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.

Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp, MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

TO LADIES.—WANTED, A PERSON TO ACT as cashier in a respectable retail business in Brooklyn. The situation is a very pleasant one, and may be filled by a lady or a cripple who is educated, intelligent and of good disposition, and of unquestionable integrity, of which ample testimony will be required; compensation liberal. Apply by letter, with real name, address and references, to A. B., Cashier, Brooklyn Post-office. All communications treated as strictly confidential, if requested. Applicants should write a fair hand, and be accurate in figures.

WANTED—A BOY, A LAD OF 15 OR 16 YEARS of age, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware store; he must write a good hand; be accurate at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, U. B. & CO., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN with the best of City references. None others need apply to S. H. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING and commission house, an intelligent boy, industrious and willing to improve. Salary first year, $100. Address Box No. 3,970 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, about 15 years of age, who writes well and is well recommended. Address Box No. 6,749 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an experienced book-keeper. Address Box No. 1,188, giving real name and references.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER. A steady situation for a competent man. Address WM. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

$2,500 TO $3,000 PER YEAR.—A GOOD chance to make money.—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of food, of daily consumption in every family; can be made in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour; no fitting up to be done. For full particulars address (with stamp inclosed for return) LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25 sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA,
Entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS.

EVERY EVENING, will be presented, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, John Brougham's original, ab-original, erratic, operatic, semi-civilized and demi-savage extravaganza, in two acts, being a perversion of ye trewe and wonderfulle history of ye renowned Princess

PO-CA-HON-TAS:
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
JOHN BROUGHAM as KING POWHATAN.
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, as POCAHONTAS.
MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.
AND A GREAT CAST.

Previous to the extravaganza will be presented, THIRD TIME HERE, the comedy entitled

THE NERVOUS MAN,
AND THE MAN OF NERVE.
McShane (a man of independence)..Mr. J. BROUGHAM

In preparation; with new scenery, costumes and appointments, John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled

COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Signor G. CHIARINI..........Director of Amusements
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, At 10½ A. M.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
1776. THREE GRAND GALA FETES. 1866.
NEW PROGRAMME FOR EACH EXHIBITION.
THREE EXHIBITIONS on the FOURTH of JULY,
At 10½ A. M., 2½ and 8 P. M.
SECOND WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF SIGNOR G. CHIARINI'S SPANISH CIRCUS.

The marvelous Ethiopian Pupils,
BELEN and TEODORO CUBA,
in new and thrilling Bareback Equestrian Acts.
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
the Dashing Bareback Rider, and the Great Troupe of Unequaled Artists in original and novel specialties, entirely new in this country.

Extraordinary displays of animal sagacity by
SIG. CHIARINI'S TRAINED HORSES and PONIES.
NEW ARTISTES AND NEW SENSATIONS.

WILL CLOSE

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Forty-first Annual Exhibition of Works of Art, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., (corner 23d-st., and 4th-av.,) WILL CLOSE at 10 P. M., on Wednesday, July 4.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

ELM PARK. 1776. ELM PARK

8th-av., corner of 92d-st.

FOURTH OF JULY. 1866. FOURTH OF JULY.

The greatest aeronaut in the world,
MONS. AUGUSTE BUISLAY,
will make his first daring TRAPEZE ASCENSION with his MONSTER MONGOLFIER or FIRE BALLOON, when he will perform a series of feats in mid-air never attempted by any other aeronaut, and which for daring are beyond imitation.

Wonderful acrobatic and gymnastic feats by the entire BUISLAY FAMILY and a complete company of artists.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ÆRIAL.

1776, 4TH JULY, 1866.

The Zouave cadets perform their wonderful evolutions and mimic battles at LOWES' AMPHITHEATRE.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, NOS. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.—Last week of the season. SCHERMERHORN'S BOY. JULY 4—Matinee at 2½.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.—On WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M. Purse of $1,000; mile heats, best three in five to wagons. D. Pfifer's g. m. *Blonde*; H. Woodruff's s. m. *Lady Emma*; B. Mace's b. g. *Panic*; Owner's blk. g. *General Butler*. Cars leave South Ferry at 10½ A. M. and 12½ P. M., and the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every 15 minutes during the day for the Course direct. WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. ... can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.— Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Anniversary of our NATION'S BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM,

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY,

GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES

NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING, COMMENCING AT 11 A. M.

The exterior of the building will be decorated, not only with the triumphant STARS AND STRIPES, but also with the FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. OLD AND YOUNG may here enjoy a

DAY OF PLEASURE AND AMUSEMENT.

At each entertainment will be presented a Grand Romantic Military Drama, by the late M. M. Noah, Esq., entitled,

SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER,

Replete with the most EXCITING TABLEAUX AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS, and in which the popular actor,

MR. C. W. CLARKE,

will appear, together with the ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

To be seen at all hours the

GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,

CAROLINA TWINS,

Although inseparably joined their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the

GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
GIANTESS, FIVE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
MAMMOTH OX "REUNION,"
largest ever exhibited in America,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MEXICAN HORNED-FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

Monday, July 9.—OPENING OF SUMMER SEASON. G. L. FOX'S GRAND COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

MATINEE July 4, at 2½ o'clock.
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

LOWE'S AMPHITHEATRE.

1776. FOURTH OF JULY. 1866.
HARRY LESLIE IN HIS PERILOUS FEATS.
HOFFMAN'S FULL BAND.
ALSO, CONCERT AND FIREWORKS IN EVENING.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.
N. B.—Read BALLOON PICTORIAL.
See POSTERS and other ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.— Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N.J.—TWO large and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from the town of Orange, and a few minutes' walk from the Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address, immediately, K., Box No. 169, Orange, N. J.

SUMMER RESORT.—RIPLEY FEMALE College open for boarders until Sept. 15; accommodations superior; charges moderate. A few rooms yet unengaged. Address Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vermont.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER BOARD AT reasonable rates.—The United States Hotel, Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., is now open. CROCKER & CO., Proprietors.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR a family without a nurse, can be accommodated with good board in Orange, near the depot. Address Box No. 133 Post-office.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN Lake, is now open. A few more families can find accommodations by early application. Address WALTER R. JONES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this house, have opened it for families and single persons; fine fishing, boating, &c.; carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad at Monroe, daily, except Saturdays, when they will meet the 4:30 P. M. train. For further particulars address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular. Prof. S. T. FROST.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island, only a few moments' walk to the water; splendid sea bathing; fishing unexcelled; steamboats from Piers Nos. 38 and 43 East River, at 6 o'clock P. M., direct for the house; terms reasonable. M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON SEASHORE, ONE mile from Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, Barclay-st., 4 P. M.; returning 7 A. M. Fine shady groves, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, rowing, mineral springs. Board $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors. B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,

OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.

BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES

INTERNAL REVENUE,

FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1865, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*

And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested, and should state the ground or principle of error complained of. DAVID MILLER, Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 563 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz.: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor Seventh District, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT of the Board of Councilmen are requested to meet on FRIDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock, at Room No. 16 City Hall.

MILNER DALAY, JOHN STACOM, MICHAEL HALLORAN, } Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT Of the popular Hibernian Comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT.

GREAT HOLIDAY BILL FOR FOURTH OF JULY NIGHT.

MR. DAN BRYANT IN A NEW IRISH CHARACTER.

The performance will commence with the interesting Hibernian picture of IRELAND AS IT WAS.

Ragged Pat (first time)..............Mr. DAN BRYANT.
with song, "Paddy's the Boy," and an Irish reel.
Dan. O'Carolan.......................Mr. Chas. Fisher.
Judy O'Trot..........................Mrs. John Sefton.

To conclude with the great Bryant specialty, the successful adaptation by W. R. Floyd, of HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy...........................Mr. DAN BRYANT.
with song, "Finnigan's Wake," and an Irish jig.
Conah Rooney, with song..............Miss Rosa Cooke.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn..............Manager.

THIRD WEEK of the Wonderful Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes THE BUISLAY FAMILY, when will be presented for the first time in the Atlantic States, the extraordinary feat of equilibrium, called the SPIRAL MOUNTAIN, invented and executed by MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY.

First appearance here of the charming and accomplished danseuse and tight-rope performer, SENORITA ROSITA.

First nights of the magnificent tableaux, entitled the BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS, THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS.

First appearance here of MONS. HENRI AGOUST.

By universal desire, the Buislay Brothers will repeat their THRILLING NIAGARA LEAP.

Wonderful feats on the HORIZONTAL BARS AND THE GIANT SWING.

To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime entitled WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

John H. Selwyn..............Acting Manager

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1866.

Second time of the dramatization of Miss Braddon's popular story,

AURORA FLOYD.
AURORA FLOYD.

Mrs. EMILY JORDAN	as	AURORA FLOYD
Miss KATE NEWTON	as	Lucy Floyd
Mrs. SAUNDERS	as	Mrs. Powell
Mrs. H. BLAND	as	Mrs. Archibald Floyd
FRANK LAWLER	as	John Mellish
GEORGE H. CLARKE	as	Capt. Talbot Bulstrode
A. W. FENNO	as	Archibald Floyd
S. WALLIS	as	Capt. Samuel Prodder
J. M. WARD	as	Steve Hargraves
J. E. WHITING	as	James Conyers
JAMES T. WARD	as	Matthew Harrison
C. H. ROCKWELL	as	Lieut. Malden
E. T. SINCLAIR	as	Grimstone

FOX'S OLD BOWERY.

JULY 4, 1866.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
MISS FANNY HERRING AND MR. G. L. FOX.
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8.
EVERY VARIETY OF PIECE.
THE CABIN BOY AND BURLESQUE.
LES DEUX FUGITIVES AND PANTOMIME.
VALENTINE AND ORSON AND DANCING.
THE FAST WOMEN AND SINGING.
DUTCH CELEBRATION AND FIREWORKS.
The greatest holiday bill ever offered.
THURSDAY, JULY 5.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.
G. C. HOWARD AND WM. TRYON.
ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS.
FRIDAY, JULY 6.
S. S. SANFORD'S CELEBRATED BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
from Philadelphia, for a short period.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY WILL APPEAR THIS WEDNESDAY, July 4, in the AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock,

As RAPHAEL, the Sculptor, in THE MARBLE HEART,

And in the EVENING, at 8, as RICHARD III.

In rehearsal—OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; OR, BIRDS OF PREY.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,

59TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.

FOURTH OF JULY.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS CONSTANTLY.

The most magnificent view in the world. Prices of ascension: Gentlemen, $3; Ladies, $2; Evening, $1 50; $1.

PILOT BALLOONS sent up every half hour.

HARRY LESLIE, the "HERO OF NIAGARA," and the most daring artist in the world, will perform the most perilous feat ever enacted by any human being, entitled THE CLOUD LEAP, (NEW AND ORIGINAL,) 1,000 FEET ABOVE THE EARTH, together with the THREE FLYING RINGS.

Hanging by one foot!!!
Back of the neck!!!
WONDERFUL GIANT SWING.

He will also appear in his startling Tight Rope Performances.

MUSIC BY HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED BAND.

The whole to conclude with ascensions of ILLUMINATED BALLOONS, and grand display of FIREWORKS!!!

Admission.......................25 cents.

N. B.—Read BALLOON PICTORIAL JUST PUBLISHED. See large POSTERS and other advertisements.

Open every day and evening.

4TH OF JULY. 4TH OF JULY.

TERRACE GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS, AT TERRACE GARDEN,

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

THIS (July 4) AFTERNOON and EVENING.

AFTERNOON AT 4½. EVENING AT 8.

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OF

THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
FIREWORKS, ILLUMINATIONS, &c.
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A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME FOR EACH CONCERT.

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MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

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MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

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THE ARION PIANO-FORTE.—MANNER & CO., No. 187 Bowery, are now prepared to furnish at retail or to the trade, their various styles of grand, square and upright Arion piano-fortes with their new scales and all recent improvements. These pianos are constructed of the best materials and thoroughly seasoned material, and are warranted in every respect equal to the best manufactured. Pianos made to order, with any style of case desired. Old pianos taken in exchange and to rent. Manufactory and warerooms No. 187 Bowery, near Delancey-st.

FROM KANSAS.

Stealing Stock—Political Matters—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Thursday, June 28, 1866.

The organization of an insurance company for the protection and better security of stock in this State, has a very remarkable effect upon the horse-thieving portion of the community, which is always largely represented in a new country, where all sorts of people congregate, and especially in a frontier State such as Kansas. There have been more animals stolen during the time since the close of the rebellion than during the existence of Kansas. The large amount of stock being constantly recovered, and the many simple announcements that are to be found in almost every paper in the State, like the following: "Two men of the horse-thieving fraternity danced in the air on Lightning Creek one day last week. They immediately retired to a hole in the ground after their exercise."

There is no county, and scarce a settlement of any size in the State, but what have had one or more of these gentry patroling through their locality, in search of valuable horseflesh and good stock. The disease has been one that is continually developing itself in the West, while the remedies prescribed are simple and efficacious—hanging and shooting being the most speedy way of administering justice to the rascals. There have been upward of fifty men tried in this State for this crime, who have received this sentence. The premiums offered by the insurance company are large, but the feelings of an outraged community cannot be silenced, and Lynch law is the general rule.

In the southern portion of the State, where there have been a large number of Indian cattle, the Spanish fever has broken out, and in Bourbon County there has been a vast amount of this disease among the cattle there.

The great overland mail route on the Southern road, from Kansas City to Santa Fé, New-Mexico, has been considerably shortened, the starting point having been changed to Junction City, 140 miles west of Missouri river, and in close connection with the Union Pacific Railway. A tri-weekly mail will then be placed on the route on the 1st of July. The late rain storms have been the means of creating an unusual flood throughout the western and southern portions of the State. There have been immense quantities of wood, houses, animals and articles of value carried away by the flood.

The harvest is about completed in Southern Kansas. There has been an unusually large yield. The markets are well suppled with all sorts of grain and vegetables, while the foreign demand and the Government will need more than can be raised in Kansas. Never have the prospects for good crops been such as they are this year.

The Union Pacific Railway has been one of the greatest sufferers by the late rains, having had their road almost washed away by the floods. The bridges were built hastily, and the road, especially the Sacramento branch, is the most poorly constructed and dangerous to ride on in the country. Ten miles an hour is all the speed that can be with any safety attained on the route. It is to pass into the hands of the Company soon, when it is to be hoped it will be managed somewhat differently. At present there is no head to its organization, or any system about it.

The first graduating class in any University in Kansas has just finished its course, and a corner-stone has been laid for a large University in which the whole State is interested. The plans were made ten years since. Owing, however, to the war, and many scenes of danger as well as robbery in which Southern Kansas has been prominent, losing almost all by fire and war, the Institution has been compelled to await more sanguine prospects ere it could be undertaken. Their labors have at length been crowned with success, and the foundation of an institution of learning, which is to leave its impress upon the State to the end of time, is fairly under way.

The political campaign opened with the meeting of the State Central Committee in Topeka, on the 20th. The assemblage of politicians is from all parts of the State, and wire-pulling by political aspirants who gathered there at the meeting was novel as well as illustrative. Men came from the most remote corners of Kansas, prominent and unknown, all eager to represent the State in Congress. There are at present twenty-one candidates for the position of Member of Congress, thirty-two for Governor, eleven for United States Senator, while every man who has been in the army, and some of the laundresses are desirous of positions on the State ticket. There are probably more really patriotic people in Kansas, according to its population, than in any other State in the Union. There is but one person in the State that is known to have determined not to accept an office, and he is blind. The people are not eager nor hungry for *political* honors, but all are striving to obtain what they deem their services entitle them to. The result is as yet *mixed*. There being no Democratic organization in this State, and no opposition to the Republican party, there will, as a natural consequence, be a repetition of the campaign two years since when there were two Republican tickets in the field, in which the Administration party proved the strongest. The absence of all excitement since that time, the fusion of those branches and the harmony existing up to the call for the State Convention created some surprise among people here, as it caused many suspicions and doubts to where prominent men stood in political matters. FRONTIER.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Ninety-first Year of Our National Independence—The Boys at Home—At Peace with All Mankind—Celebrations by the Military—Central Park—Trinity Church Chimes—Steamboat and Railroad Excursions—Picnics—Public Institutions—Tammany Hall—Pyrotechnics—City and Country—Brooklyn Military and the Memory of Scott.

This is the beginning of the American year. THE DAY reminds us of a struggle and a triumph—the triumph of the American people over a system of Colonial bondage which lasted only long enough to teach the people that endurance was not possessed of powers other than such as characterized all the other attributes of human nature. It does sound a little unkind to assert the right of a child to assert its independence of its mother; but the fact of being able to sustain life at so great a distance from the apron-strings is sufficient title to the right of acting like other mature things; so the good people who lived, moved and had their being in the year 1776 took to themselves that title, and it has been kept faithfully ever since by the vigorous sons of "honored sires." All United States officials, this day, change the style of their legal documents to a certain extent, by adding to the "year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six," the words, and "of the year of independence the ninety-first," another fact which suggests to the people the significance of age, when it reminds us that notwithstanding a very stupendous rebellion and a very bloody war the American nation still survives—a suggestion which every child, male or female, seeks to coin into an occasion for celebration. To snuff out the Fourth of July would break all the juvenile hearts, particularly if they happened to be of the New-York persuasion.

It would be a terrible disaster if the wings of the eagle should, by any misfortune, refuse to flap on the Fourth of July. That bird would cease to be the fundamental figure of an immense amount of rhetoric if even the grown-up children did not think that they had a word to say on the return of the great day of the American year. If we celebrate any day at all, surely this has preëminent claims upon us. It is this inward argument which impelled indulgent fathers to go home last night with their pockets filled with pyrotechnics for little private displays in back yards and balconies; which prompted kind parents to remember their promises to anxious children, and to carry home packages of fire-crackers and topedoes done up in brown paper, as if nobody else carrying a brown paper parcel suspected what was in every other person's brown paper. The day began yesterday, paradoxical as the statement may seem. Young America is always at least one day ahead. This time he has been true to his status, and began "bright and early" yesterday morning firing off pistols, crackers, torpedoes, saving only the fancy pieces till to-night. This year we celebrate the Fourth with "the boys at home." Peace reigns. The Union is a grand triumph, and Freedom is more firmly established than ever before within our borders. The feature of the day in the City will be

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The military parade promised to-day will, if the weather holds out, be one of the most imposing spectacles witnessed by the citizens for many years past. The First Division of the National Guard will be out in its full force, with a trifling exception. The following are the Division officers who are to parade:

Maj.-Gen. C. W. SANDFORD, commanding the Division.
Col. Alexander Hamilton, Division Inspector.
Brig.-Gen. William H. Morris, Division Engineer.
Col. Lewis Sayre, Division Surgeon.
Col. Charles A. Rapallo, Division Judge Advocate.
Brevet Col. William E. Townsend, Division Quartermaster.
Major Henry S. Fearing, Division Paymaster.
Major William E. Bend, Aide-de-Camp.
Major Charles H. Jones, Aide-de-Camp.
Major C. Trumbull White, Volunteer Aid.

The force of the militia expected to be out is as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Gen. [illegible], Commanding.

Second Infantry, Col. Thomas B. Reid	300
Seventy-first Infantry, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Coles	450
Seventy-seventh Infantry, Col. Thomas Lynch	300
Ninety-ninth, Lieut.-Col. Patrick J. Downing	[illegible]
Total	1,8[illegible]

SECOND BRIGADE.

Acting Gen. B[illegible], Commanding.

First Artillery, Col. D. W. Teller	600
Third Infantry, Col. John E. Bendix	300
Fifth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. A. Meyer	600
Sixth Infantry, Col. Joel W. Mason	200
Twelfth Infantry, Col. Wm. G. Ward	500
Eighty-fourth Infantry, Col. F. A. Conkling	600
Ninety-sixth, Col. J. D. Krebbiel	400
Total	3,650

THIRD BRIGADE.

Gen. HALL, commanding.

First Infantry, Col. Rush C. Hawkins	300
Seventh Infantry, Col. Emmons Clark	700
Eighth Infantry, Col. J. M. Varian	600
Ninth Infantry, Col. J. H. Wilcox	300
Thirty-seventh, Col. Wm. H. Farrar	400
Fifty-fifth, Col. Eugene Le Gal	350
Total	2,800

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, commanding.

Fourth Infantry, Col. Harmon D. Hull	300
Eleventh Infantry, Lieut.-Col. H. Lux	650
Twenty-second Infantry, Col. Jas. F. Cox	650
Sixty-ninth Infantry, Col. M. T. McMahon	400
Ninety-fifth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Frank McElroy	250
Seventy-ninth Infantry, Col. A. Farnsworth	300
Total	2,550

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY, Commanding.

First Regiment, Col. D. C. MINTON	275
Second Regiment, Col. J. H. BUDKE	400
Total	675

RECAPITULATION.

First Brigade	1,860
Second Brigade	3,650
Third Brigade	2,800
Fourth Brigade	2,550
Cavalry Brigade	675
Total	11,225

The following will be

THE LINE OF MARCH:

Up Waverley-place and University-place to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Corporation; thence up Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Thirty-sixth-street, through Thirty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street.

SALUTES

will be fired under the direction of the military and naval authorities at the Navy-yard, Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton and other points under the care of the United States. The State National Guard will have a salute fired from the Battery at sunrise, and another at noon, and a Governor's salute from Washington-square as the grand procession begins to move.

CENTRAL PARK.

It would be singular if the Central Park did not on such a day as this offer inducements to go thither and enjoy the boon of fresh air, sweet music and glad faces, so the Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall, commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

1. March—Vive l'America ... Millard
2. Overture—Zampa ... Herold
3. Mazurka—"Greeting from afar," ... Heinsdorf
4. National Pot Pouri ... H. B. Dodworth
5. Medley Quickstep on Irish Airs
6. Overture—"Dichten und Bauer," ... Suppe
7. Song—Kathleen Mavourneen ... Crouch
8. Guards Waltz ... Godfrey
9. Pot Pouri of Melodies strung on chords, H. B. Dodworth
10. Musen Quadrille ... Straus
11. Was ist das, Deutschen Vaterland ... German
12. Sturmvogle Galop ... C. Faust

TRINITY CHIMES.

As usual, Mr. MCAXLIFFE will be the disposer of events in the bell-tower of Trinity Church, and will so order things that music sweet as from the lute shall float through the openings of the spire and fall like blessings upon the ears of the listening multitudes. The Trinity bells will be played to the various tunes denoted on the programme at sunrise, noon and at sunset. The following is the order arranged for these pleasant chimes:

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Gentle Zitella.
5. Had I a Heart.
6. For God and Liberty.
7. Grand Fantasia.
8. Lovely Lily of the Vale.
9. Airs from the Child of the Regiment.
10. What Fairy-like Music.
11. Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot.
12. America.
13. Red, White and Blue.
14. Yankee Doodle

STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS.

A steamboat will leave the foot of Spring-street every hour during the day for an excursion to Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Bull's Ferry, touching at Twenty-second and Thirty-fourth streets. Four steamboats are engaged for the day, and a very pleasant sail, together with a ramble in the woods and fields, will be afforded to pleasure-seekers.

Several steamboats will leave for the Fishing Banks, with fishing tackle and bait on board for any number of excursionists, who can get on board at almost any hour in the morning, at the following places: At the foot of Eighth-street, Broome-street, Peck-slip, Christopher-street, and Pier No. 4 North River. Good music will be provided on all these boats.

The steamboat *Magenta* will make a trip to sea, leaving the foot of Thirty-fourth-street at 9:30, and Barclay-street at 10 o'clock A. M. She will also call at Fulton and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn.

The steamboat *Connecticut* will leave Harrison and Christopher streets at 8:30 A. M. for West Point, Cornwall and Newburgh. Good music will be furnished. Passengers will witness the boat race at Newburgh.

The *Huguenot* will also make an excursion to West Point, calling at Rockland Lake, where all our ice comes from. She will leave foot of Eighth-street, East River, at 7:30 A. M., calling at Peck-slip, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, Dey-street, Christopher-street and Thirty fourth-street. A brass band will be on board.

The steamboat *Continental* will leave Peck-slip at 8 o'clock A. M. for New-Haven, returning at 11 P. M.

The steamship *Wm. Harrison* will make a trip around the light-ship off Sandy Hook, leaving Chambers-street, North River, at 10 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10:30. She will return in time for the fireworks in the evening.

The side-wheel steamer *City of Providence* will leave Pier No. 35 North River, this (Tuesday) evening, for an excursion to Providence, returning on Thursday.

The steamer *Bridgeport* will leave foot of Catharine-street at 8 o'clock A. M. on a pleasure trip to Bridgeport, returning, leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., giving passengers a delightful sail on Long Island Sound.

The *Armenia* will leave Desbrosses-street at [illegible] A. M., and Thirty-fourth-street at 9:15, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, &c., and return in the afternoon.

The *Jessie Hoyt* will make a trip down the bay to the Narrows, past Forts Lafayette and Harrison, to Port Monmouth. She will leave the foot of Duane-street, North River, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The *Wyoming* will make an excursion trip to West Point, taking passengers at the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., and subsequently from Harrison, Thirteenth and Thirty-fourth streets.

There will be other excursions by water to High Bridge, Morrisania, Staten Island, Coney Island and Seguine's Point, where Quarantine is to be located. Nearly every dock in the City will send out more or less excursion boats, and no one need be at a loss for a sail to-morrow.

FIRE WORKS IN THE EVENING.

There will be a display of pyrotechics in the evening, preparations for which have been duly made. The exhibitions will be at the following places: City Hall, East Broadway and Grand-street, Tompkins square, Jackson-square, Madison-square, Mount Morris-square, Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, and corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The disabled soldiers on David's Island will have an entertainment, provided by the public. William Oland Bourne has purchased, with contributions he has received, a considerable quantity of refreshments, comprising fruits and other delicacies, for the veterans. Fire-works are not forgotten. The steamer Benton carried supplies from the Battery at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Randall's Island boys will have their usual miniature military display, receiving their guests, the Commissioners and other visitors, at the landing, and escorting them to the headquarters, where they will exhibit themselves in all the important attitudes of eating dinner.

TAMMANY HALL.

As of old the "Wigwam" will celebrate the Fourth by fulminations against tyranny and laudations of the flag which waves over us. The members of Tammany Society will meet at the old "Wigwam" at 11:30 o'clock A. M. At 12 o'clock the doors of the Grand Council Chamber will be thrown open, and the Sachems, Warriors and Chiefs will assemble on the grand platform in the large hall. The Tammany Regiment Band will perform national airs until the commencement of the exercises, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely. The following will be the order or exercises:

Overture—National Airs—by the Tammany Band.
Opening Address—by Grand Sachem JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
The "Star Spangled Banner" will be sung by twenty-four boys from the public schools, under the direction of Prof. OLNEY.
The Declaration of Independence will then be read by Hon. EDWARD H. ANDERSON.
"My Country 'tis of Thee," and "The Boys Come Marching" will also be sung.
An address is also expected from RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq.

PIC NICS.

This is a day of pic nics. Pic nic parties, large and small, go out in various directions to-day, to celebrate the National Independence by inhaling fresh air, and eating things away from home which they would not touch at home. Various points on Staten Island (notwithstanding cholera, &c.), Coney Island, Elm Park, Dudley's Grove, Crossett's Grove, Jones Wood, the various resorts of the Germans, and the gardens all along the two rivers for miles, embracing good views, fine sea-air and elaborate grassy lawns, will offer temptations to the thousands who leave the city for the day.

RAILROADS.

Railroads constitute the links which unite friends to friends. They are used by every body to go and see their relations. What the Fourth of July would do without railroads and steamboats at this age of the republic, when the American family has grown to such very extensive proportions, is hard to tell. Well, to-day we can go anywhere we please, almost, and back again, on railroads. The beautiful scenery of the Hudson, the inviting splendors of the Long Island Sound, and the full blaze of glory which unfolds itself on the Bay may all be reached and enjoyed. Whatever temptations the city may afford, the country and the media through which it can be reached wins upon the feelings of many thousands who experience a pent-up sensation all the year round and depend upon the glorious Fourth for relief and expansion.

THE CELEBRATION IN FLUSHING

Will be of more than ordinary importance. There the principal feature of the celebration will be the formal laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the soldiers of Flushing who were killed during the late war. At 9 o'clock in the morning the ceremonies are to begin. There is to be no parade, and there will be no music except the singing of the orphans of soldiers. Mr. MOSES FRANKLIN will lay the corner-stone and make remarks. A dirge, "Peace to the Brave," will then be sung, and Rev. Dr. GEORGE R. CROOKS will follow with an address. Two or three patriotic pieces will be sung. The exercises will occupy only an hour and a half, so that persons who wish to leave Flushing at 11 o'clock may do so. The following are the names of soldiers to be engraved on the monument, beside such others as may be sent to L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Flushing, by persons knowing of soldiers who went from thence and lost their lives:

NO MILITARY PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

Maj.-Gen. DURYEA, of the Second Division of the National Guard of this State, recently issued the following general order relative to the observance of the day:

No parade will be ordered from these headquarters for July 4, 1866.

In honor of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, whose death has so recently occurred, the customary parade of the day will be dispensed with. The national flag will be displayed at half-mast from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the respective armories in the Division District. Officers of the Division will wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days from July 4. Gen. SCOTT, in the war of 1812 and on all occasions of public peril since, has proved his ability and patriotism; in times of threatened contests with other nations his course has been wise and moderate, and after his Mexican campaign he was acknowledged to be without a superior in his profession; but at this moment we desire to bear in special remembrance only his devotion to his country and flag in the late rebellion. SCOTT was born in Virginia and married to a Virginia lady. The traitor LEE was one of his staff, and he was surrounded by traitors; but no one ever doubted his fidelity, and that fidelity in the early period of the rebellion became of incalculable importance. It checkmated to a certain extent the traitor FLOYD; it did much to influence Mr. BUCHANAN to resist traitorous counsels; it secured the safe inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, of which the General himself spoke as "perhaps the most critical and hazardous event with which he was ever connected," and by the magic power of his great name, more than anything else, the traitors were deterred from seizing Washington and capturing the President and his Cabinet, before the arrival of Northern troops in April, 1861. Had SCOTT proved false, the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN would not have taken place—the succession would have been broken—the Capitol would have become the seat of government of the rebellion—and the entire aspect of the conflict would have been changed. For his fidelity to the Republic, in its extremity, we give reverence to the honored memory of this noble hero, and join in consecrating the coming National Anniversary to recollections of his pure, tried and steadfast patiotism. H. B. DURYEA, Major General.

WM. IRVING STEELE, Div. Insp'r.

GENERAL CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Bells will be rung in the morning. Capt. JOHNSON will fire National salute of 36 guns from Fort Greene at sunrise, and Capt. ZIMMER will fire a salute at noon from the Union Base Ball grounds in the Eastern District. In the evening fireworks will be displayed from Fort Greene Park and the Union Pond, Eastern District. The fireworks in both districts will be very fine, and, as usual, will attract large crowds.

THE MORTUARY RECORD.

Weekly Report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The mortuary statistics for the week ending on the 30th ultimo, are as follows:

DEATHS IN NEW-YORK.

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping-Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.
First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fifth*	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sixth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventh	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Eighth	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ninth	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenth	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—
Eleventh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twelfth†	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Thirteenth	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourteenth	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fifteenth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixteenth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventeenth	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Eighteenth	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Nineteenth‡	1	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	—
Twentieth	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Twenty-first§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twenty-second	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deaths	1	5	19	4	2	1	12	5	1

Wards.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarr'al Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total from Zym'c Dis's.	Deaths by Accident.	Total Deaths.	Population, Census of 1865.
First	3	—	—	1	4	3	12	9,852
Second	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1,197
Third	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3,367
Fourth	2	—	—	1	3	—	16	17,352
Fifth*	—	1	—	1	4	2	11	18,205
Sixth	2	1	—	2	6	1	19	19,754
Seventh	5	—	—	3	11	—	26	36,962
Eighth	2	—	—	2	8	—	26	30,098
Ninth	—	2	—	—	6	1	25	38,504
Tenth	1	1	—	1	6	12	19	31,537
Eleventh	1	1	—	1	—	1	27	58,953
Twelfth†	—	—	—	1	12	1	24	28,259
Thirteenth	1	—	—	1	3	1	16	26,388
Fourteenth	2	1	—	1	8	—	22	23,382
Fifteenth	1	—	—	—	2	—	10	25,572
Sixteenth	3	7	—	—	10	1	30	41,972
Seventeenth	4	3	1	1	11	—	40	79,563
Eighteenth	4	1	1	2	11	1	28	47,613
Nineteenth‡	3	13	—	7	31	1	65	39,945
Twentieth	6	1	—	—	11	—	36	61,884
Twenty-first§	1	2	2	3	8	2	36	38,669
Twenty-second	1	4	—	2	10	1	26	47,361
Total	40	38	7	31	166	19	523	726,386

*Includes 3 deaths in the New-York Hospital.
†Includes 10 deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡Includes 46 deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
§Includes 19 deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

DEATHS IN BROOKLYN.

Wards.	Cholera.	Diarrheal Diseases.	Foul-air Diseases.	Death by accident.	Total.	Population—Census of 1865
First	—	—	4	1	8	6,128
Second	—	2	8	—	8	8,760
Third	—	—	—	—	3	8,890
Fourth	—	—	3	1	9	11,506
Fifth	—	1	3	—	11	17,820
Sixth	—	1	4	—	14	26,407
Seventh	—	—	2	—	6	15,968
Eighth	—	—	3	—	3	9,829
Ninth	—	3	2	—	9	23,443
Tenth	—	1	3	1	13	28,668
Eleventh	—	1	4	—	10	18,242
Twelfth	—	—	—	—	9	13,085
Thirteenth	—	—	2	—	7	17,791
Fourteenth	—	—	—	3	13	15,425
Fifteenth	—	—	—	—	3	11,449
Sixteenth	—	2	8	—	27	24,379
Seventeenth	—	—	—	1	2	10,234
Eighteenth	—	—	1	—	2	6,058
Nineteenth	—	—	2	—	8	8,055
Twentieth	—	—	1	—	4	13,980
Total	—	11	48	7	183	296,112

DR. HARRIS' LETTER.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS, No. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

Dr. E. B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR: The mortuary records of New-York and Brooklyn for the last week of June exhibit the especial result of the excessive heat and humidity that prevailed the last ten days of the month. Sunstroke was reported in New-York as the cause of sudden deaths in twelve persons; and twelve others were certified to have died of congestion of the brain and "effects of heat." Beside these sudden deaths attributed to the effects of heat, there were sixty-seven others caused by diseases of the nervous system. These cases, together with the increased deaths from diarrhœal diseases and the disorders attributed to the circulatory system, account for all the increase upon the total mortality which our tables exhibit. The increase of mortality in Brooklyn seems to have been produced by similar causes.

It will be recollected that for several weeks the death rate had been steadily diminished in a manner that gave full assurance that several of the active causes of disease were being controlled. Two weeks ago we reached a minimum of 363 deaths. Diarrhœal diseases were then giving an increased number of deaths. That increase has continued until we have reached what we may hope is a maximum in the eighty-six deaths, this week, found in the list of diarrheal diseases.

We present these facts in this natural relation because the truths they teach are best conveyed in this way. It is not cholera nor any exotic pestilence that has destroyed these lives. Cholera has scarcely found foothold in the City, and the places at first threatened have already begun to show the saving effects of local cleansing and antiseptics. We would distinctly state the fact that the great increase in the fatal cases of diarrhœal maladies fails at every point of our investigation to reveal any alliance of these cases with cholera. The notes upon these cases, as previously submitted to you, show when and why these fatal diarrhœal diseases occur. If the families in this City could daily read the truths which the history of these fatal diarrhœas teaches, there would be such cleansing and such prudence in domestic life as now are much needed. In the chart showing where these deaths occur, scarcely a cleanly and well-kept block is marked; and thus it is proved that the heat and humidity of the week were but collateral causes of these deaths.

It will be noticed that the causes of death were most active in the lower eight wards. In those wards there were one hundred and sixteen deaths beside their large quota in hospitals; and this upon their total population, 136,784, is equivalent to a yearly death rate of 45 in 1,000; while in the crowded but more cleanly governed City, the death rate was but 20½ per thousand per annum. The mortality last week compares with that of corresponding weeks for the two previous years as follows: In 1866 the total deaths were 523; in 1865 the total was 511; in 1864 the total deaths was 447. In neither of the former years were any deaths reported from the effects of heat or from sunstroke. The meteorological rates the past week may therefore be of special interest to all who study the phenomena of insulation and the disorders of the nervous system that destroyed so many lives the past ten days. The accompanying table presents these facts:

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	7 A. M. Barometer.	7 A. M. Thermometer.	2 P. M. Barometer.	2 P. M. Thermometer.	10 P. M. Barometer.	10 P. M. Thermometer.	Thermometer, Lowest Point, Night.
Sunday	24	30.01	77	30	85	30.04	80	74
Monday	25	30.11	78	30.10	92	30.03	85	76
Tuesday	26	30.04	80	30.03	86	29.93	84	80
Wednesday	27	29.91	82	29.81	90	29.80	80	76
Thursday	28	29.83	72	29.84	73	29.91	62	67
Friday	29	29.94	67	29.95	73	29.98	68	65
Saturday	30	29.99	66	30	70	30.04	67	63

A maximum of 94 degrees Fahrenheit was the temperature of Monday, June 25; and for the entire week the unusual mean for night and day was nearly 78 degrees. The average humidity, saturation being estimated at 100, was 85½; but on Thursday the humidity was as 87 is to 100. The mean point of the barometer was 29.96 inches. The excellent records of the Deputy Registrar for Brooklyn show that like causes have increased the mortality of particular diseases, at the same ages and in similar localities in both cities. In neither city is there any epidemic. The exotic pestilence which has in well-known localities suddenly destroyed a few lives seems to have been wholly subdued in every block where it has appeared; and in alluding to these facts we may properly mention the fact that the gratitude of the public and of the Board of Health is due to the physicians of the City for their scrupulous promptitude and carefulness in reporting infectious diseases and sources of danger to the public health in connection with fatal cases.

Respectfully, ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Records.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Injunctions—The Police Courts.

The liquor dealers and their counsel were again busy, yesterday, in the injunction business; and at the closing hour Messrs. ACTON & Co. had received 79 injunction papers, making the total 571. Three applicants for license sent in their names, as follows: JEREMIAH HARRINGTON, of No. 76 Laight-street, New-York; MICHAEL J. FOX, of No. 243 Myrtle-avenue, and A. STEINMAN, of Fifth and North Seventh streets, Brooklyn.

The price of injunction papers is to range between $3 and $150—a pretty large margin, it must be confessed; but such are the figures as given the reporters.

Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Court, yesterday, stated that, owing to the decisions of Recorder HACKETT, and acting on the advice of the District-Attorney, he would receive no more complaints against liquor dealers for alleged violations of the Excise Law, until the question of its validity is fully and permanently established by the Court of Appeals. The Police Captains will be officially notified of this action, but it is supposed that they will look for instructions to the Board of Police Commissioners. Justice DOWLING discharged two dealers yesterday, in accordance with the course determined upon by him. In the Jefferson Market Court no cases appeared, so nothing is known regarding the action of Justice DODGE. Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Court, held JOHN D. MEYER, of No. 18 Rivington-street, to bail in the sum of $100 to answer the charge of exposing liquor for sale without a license.

CHOLERA.

The Bulletin of Public Health.

The Bulletin at the office of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, was as follows: "One case of cholera; a woman at No. 47 Mott-street; taken sick at 9 A. M., July 2; died at 6 P. M.; native of Ireland; married; no special imprudence in diet ascertained; neighborhood dirty."

Later in the day it was reported that a woman had been taken down at No. 7 Doyer-street; but the inspector who was promptly sent to administer medicines had not reported at headquarters at a late hour last evening.

The latest report from Quarantine is as follows:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, July 3, 1866.

No deaths or admissions of cholera patients in hospital since last report. SAMUEL L. MEDVER, a fireman of steamship *Union*, died yesterday of paralysis. He belonged to Frederick City, Md.

All the remaining passengers of the steamship *Union*, one hundred and seventy-three in number, have gone to the City to-day.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

Obituary.

Departed this life, in Brooklyn, E. D., on the 2d of July, Miss HELEN FRANCES B. EASTERBROOKS, aged 22 years, 5 months and 13 days.

It seems not enough simply to record the above sad intelligence, for those who knew the departed. There was in her character and in her life so much to admire and to instruct, that it is due to those friends whom she left in the sunny South, and to all who care to profit by the good examples of those who go before us to the land of bliss, that a few points in her short, eventful and suffering life should be noted.

Though born in New-Bedford, Mass., of Northern parents, yet her girlhood was passed in the South. From her earliest childhood she had manifested much of womanhood and decision of character that was far beyond her years. This was remarkably developed on the breaking out of the rebellion. She adhered nobly and bravely to the cause of her country.

She used her influence without fear or timidity at the loss of many a dear friend and companion, to induce others to remain steadfast to the Union of our common country. Though her principles cost her and her family the loss of all their worldly goods—though day by day she beheld one and another of her friends turning their backs in scorn and contempt—yet she never wavered or faltered in her adherence to her country's cause. She bore the loss of all things as nothing worth compared with that; and she never flinched from the utterance of her hatred of treason.

Herself and family were driven from their homes to find protection under the flag of the Union. After the close of the war she came, with her parents, to the North; but she brought with her the seeds of disease and death. The deprivations and the exposures of those fearful months of trial had left the imprint of consumption too deeply seated to be removed. Through her sickness she has been uniformly patient. Though her sufferings have been such, from the peculiar form of her disease, as greatly to try her nervous temperament, yet she has endured as a good Christian, and with tender thoughtfulness for those around her.

She was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, having been baptized in her infancy and confirmed by Bishop COBB, in the Diocese of Alabama. She has twice received the holy communion in her sickness, and has constantly enjoyed the services of her pastor at her bedside.

Her end was peaceful and full of hope. She quietly breathed her last in the full consciousness and possession of her mental faculties. No doubts, no fears disturbed her mind. She departed in the faith and fear of God, in full trust in her Saviour's merits, and in the blessed hope of everlasting life.

Base Ball.

NATIONAL, OF WASHINGTON, VS. KEYSTONE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The game between these Clubs, played at Philadelphia yesterday, resulted in a decided victory for the Nationals, as will be seen by the score below. The Nationals arrived in town last evening, and were escorted to the Astor House by a committee of the Excelsior Club.

NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	Outs.	Runs.
Parker, 2d b	3	3	Woods, 2d b	4	0
Berthrong, c	3	3	Cake, p	3	1
Smith, s. s	2	2	Deal, s. s	3	1
Williams, p	*3	3	Mulholland, 1st b	3	1
Studley, l. f	3	3	Dulo, c	2	2
Hodges, 1st b	3	3	Frazier, 3d b	3	0
McLean, 3d b	3	3	Bratton, r. f	4	0
Urell, c. f	1	4	Cuthbert, l. f	1	1
Yeatman, r. f	3	3	Brown, c. f	2	1
Total	24	26	Total	24	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
National	6	1	3	2	4	4	4	2	—26
Keystone	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	4	—9

Umpire—Mr. DOCKNEY, of the Athletic Club.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The preparations for the celebration of the Fourth in the Eastern District are rather limited. The Eighteenth Ward Union League Club have engaged Hon. JOHN OAKEY and E. S. SANDERSON, Esq., to speak at their rooms, corner of Bushwick-avenue and Jefferson-street, and a glee club will sing some patriotic airs. At Boulevard Grove there will be a grand picnic, under the auspices of the Union Educational Society connected with St. Mary's Church, of which Father MCDONALD is pastor. J. COLAHAN, Esq., a rising New-York lawyer, will deliver an oration before the Society. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks at Union Pond.

CASUALTIES.—Coroner SMITH yesterday held an inquest on the body of a little girl named MARY DOUGLAS, who died from the effects of burns received the previous day by her clothes taking fire at the glass house, corner of North Eleventh and Second streets, E. D. The parents of the deceased reside at the corner of North Tenth and Second streets. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. MERRITT TENNECE, a child two years of age, was run over on Monday afternoon, by a Montrose-avenue car and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal. The parents of the injured child reside at No. 170 South-sixth-street, E. D.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—About 9:30 o'clock last night a lot of fireworks on a stand opposite No. 233½ Grand-street, E. D., accidentally took fire, and created considerable alarm among pedestrians in the neighborhood. Several women promenading had their ribbons and finery badly damaged, the owner of the stock, GEORGE MCCOY, burnt his fingers, and Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the of the Forty-fifth Precinct, spoiled his uniform in his efforts to overcome the disaster. The accident was finally rectified at an expense of about $100.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house in Dean-street, near Franklin-avenue, owned and occupied by Mr. THOMAS KNIGHT. The building, which was a two-story house, was totally destroyed. Loss $1,200. The children, it appears, were locked in a room, and, playing with matches, set some combustible materials on fire.

THE LAGER-BEER DEALERS.—A meeting of the lager-beer dealers of Brooklyn was held at the Military Garden, near the new Court-house, yesterday afternoon, but no business of any importance was transacted, and they adjourned to await the decision of the Courts in relation to the injunctions granted and applied for.

THE OTERO MURDER.—This case was brought up before the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and a motion was made by the District-Attorney to sentence the prisoners, GONZALES and PELLICIER; but the matter was laid over until the next General Term, which meets in September.

THE PROSPECT PARK.—The following gentlemen were yesterday appointed Commissioners of Prospect Park: SILAS LUDLAM, TEUNIS G. BERGEN, GRENVILLE T. JENKS, HENRY C. MURPHY, Jr., and WM. M. THOMAS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An old gentleman named CORCORAN was run over by the Jamaica Railroad train yesterday, and so severely injured that his life is despaired of.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Trespass—The mere fact that a writ issues from a Federal Court does not prevent suit against the Marshal for his own tort in the State Court—But where the writ of attachment has been levied, although against the property of a party not named therein, Courts of another jurisdiction will not interfere with the process—Two Classes of process and their requirements of the officer executing them.

Cornelius T. Buck, plaintiff in error, vs. Horace N. Colboth.—This is an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. The case has been stated in the TIMES, and the facts are sufficiently reproduced in the opinion.

By the Court, Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion:

The defendant in error sued the plaintiff in error, in the proper State Court in Minnesota, in an action of trespass for taking goods. The defendant in that suit, now plaintiff in error, pleaded as a defence that he was Marshal of the United States for the District of Minnesota, and having in his hands a writ of attachment against the property of George C. Colboth and James H. Colboth, he levied the same upon the goods described in the plaintiff's petition; but he did not aver that they were the goods of the defendants in the writ of attachment. On the trial plaintiff made proof of his ownership of the goods, and the defendant relied solely on the fact that he was Marshal, and held the goods under the writ in the attachment suit. The Court refused to instruct the Jury that this was a sufficient defence, and plaintiff had a verdict and judgment. This judgment was affirmed on error in the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and the defendant brings the case here under the 25th section of the Judiciary Act. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the case comes within the provisions of that section. The defendant claimed the protection of "an authority exercised under the United States," and the decision was against the protection thus claimed. Or, in other words, against the validity of that authority as a protection to him in that action. Whether the authority which he sets up was valid to protect him, is a question for this Court to decide finally, and is properly before us under the writ of error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota. Upon the merits of the case, plaintiff in error relies mainly on the case of Freeman *vs.* Howe (24 How., 450), decided by this Court, and upon the opinion by which the Court sustained the decision. That was a case like this in every particular, with the single exception that when the Marshal had levied the writ of attachment on certain property, a writ of replevin was instituted against him in the State Court, and the property taken out of his possession; while in the present case the officer is sued in trespass for the wrongful seizue. In that case it was held that although the writ of attachment had been wrongfully levied upon, the property of a party not named in the Court, the rightful owner could not obtain possession of it by a resort to the courts of another jurisdiction. It must be confessed that this decision took the profession generally by surprise, overruling, as it did, the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts—a Court whose opinions are always entitled to great consideration—as well as the opinion of Chancellor Kent, as expressed in his Commentaries, (vol. 1, p. 410.) We are, however, entirely satisfied with it, and with the principle upon which it is founded; a principle which is essential to the dignity and just authority of every court, and to the county which should regulate the relation between all Courts, of concurrent jurisdiction. That principle is, that whenever property has been seized by an officer of the Court, by virtue of its process, the property is to be considered as in the custody of the Court, and under its control for the time being; and that no other court has a right to interfere with that possession, unless it be some court which may have a direct supervisory control over the court whose process has first taken possession, or some superior jurisdiction in the premises. This is the principle upon which the decision of this Court rested in Taylor *vs.* Carryl, (W. Howard, 583,) and Hogan *vs.* Sueos, (10 Peters, 400,) both of which assert substantially the same doctrine. A departure from this rule would lead to the utmost confusion and to endless strife between courts of concurrent jurisdiction, deriving their powers from the same source, but how much more disastrous would be the consequences of such a course in the conflict of jurisdiction between courts whose powers are derived from entirely different sources, while their jurisdiction is concurrent as to the parties and the subject matter of the suit. This principle however, has its limitations, or rather, its just definition is to be attended to. It is only while the property is in possession of the court, either actually or constructively, that the court is bound, or professes to protect that possession from the process of other courts. Whenever the litigation is ended, or the possession of the court or officer is discharged, other courts are at liberty to deal with it according to the rights of the parties before them, whether those rights require them to take possession of the property or not. The effect to be given in such case to the adjudications of the Court first possessed of the property, depends upon principles familiar to the law; but no contest arises about the mere possession, and no conflict but such as may be decided without unseemly and discreditable collisions. It is upon this ground that the Court, in Day vs. Gallup, (2 Wallace, 97) held that this Court had no jurisdiction of that case. The property attached had been sold and the attachment suit ended, when the attaching officer and his assistants were sued, and all held that such a suit in the State Court, commenced after the proceedings in the Federal Court had been concluded, raised no question for the jurisdiction of this Court. It is obvious that the action of trespass against the Marshal in the case before us does not interfere with the principle thus laid down and limited. The Federal Court could proceed to render its judgment in the attachment suit, could sell and deliver the property attached, and have its execution satisfied, without any disturbance of its proceedings or any contempt of its process. While at the same time, the State Court could proceed to determine the question before it involved in the suit against the Marshal, without interfering with the possession of the property in dispute. How far the Courts are bound to interfere for the protection of their own officers, is a question not discussed in the case of Freeman *vs.* Howe, but which demand a passing notice here. In its consideration, however, we are reminded at the outset, that property may be seized by an officer of the Court under a variety of writs, orders, or processes of the Court. For our present purpose, these may be divided into two classes: 1. Those in which the process or order of the Court describes the property to be seized, and which contain a direct command to the officer to take possession of that particular property. Of this class are the writ of *replevin* at common law, orders of sequestration in Chancery, and nearly all the processes of the Admiralty Courts, by which the *res* is brought before it for its action. 2. Those in which the officer is directed to levy the process upon property of one of the parties to the litigation, sufficient to satisfy the demands against him, without describing any specific property to be thus taken; of this class are the writ of attachment, or other mesne process by which property is seized before judgment, to answer to such judgment when rendered, and the final process of execution, elegit, or other writ, by which an ordinary judgment is carried into effect. It is obvious, on a moment's consideration, that the claim of the officer executing these writs, to the protection of the Courts from which they issue, stands upon very different grounds in the two classes of process just described. In the first class he has no discretion to use, no judgment to exercise, no duty to perform but to seize the property described. It follows from this, as a rule of law of universal application, that if the Court issuing the process had jurisdiction in the case before it to issue that process, and it was a valid process when placed in the officer's hands, and that, in the execution of such process, he kept himself strictly within the mandatory clause of the process, not only in the Court which issued it, but in all other Courts, and in addition to this, in many cases the Court which issued the process will interfere directly to protect its officers from being harrassed or interfered with by any person, whether a party to the litigation or not. Such is the habitual course of the Court of Chancery, operating by injunction against persons who interfere by means of other Courts. And instances are not wanted where other Courts have in a summary manner protected their officers in the execution of their mandates. It is creditable, however, to the respect which is paid to the process of Courts of competent jurisdiction in this country, that the occasion for the exercise of such a power is very rare. In the other class of writs to which we have referred, the officer has a very large and important field for the exercise of his judgment and discretion. First, in ascertaining that the property on which he proposes to levy is the property of the person against whom the writ is directed; secondly, that it is property which, by law, is subject to be taken under the writ; and thirdly, as to the quantity of such property necessary to be seized in the case in hand. In all these particulars he is bound to exercise his own judgment, and is legally responsible to any person for the consequences of any error or mistake in its exercise to his prejudice. He is so liable to the plaintiff, to defendant, to any third person on whom his erroneous action in the premises may injure. And, what is more important to our present inquiry, the Court can afford him no protection against the parties so injured; for the Court is in no wise responsible for the manner in which he exercises that discretion which the law reposes in him and in no one else. In the case before us, the suit under which the defendant justified and now claims protection belongs to this latter class. Yet the plea on which he relied contains no denial that the property seized was the property of plaintiff, nor any averment that it was the property of either of the defendants in the attachment suit, or that it was in any other manner subject to be taken under that writ. Seizing, upon some remarks in the opinion of the Court in the case of Freedman *vs.* Howe, not necessary to the decision of the case, to the effect that the Court first obtaining jurisdiction of a cause, has a right to decide every issue arising in the progress of the cause, and that the Federal Court could not permit the State Court to withdraw from the former, on decision of such issues; the counsel for the plaintiff in error insists that the present case comes within the principle of those remarks. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the rule thus announced is one which has often been held by this and other Courts, and which is essential to the correct administration of justice in all countries where there is more than one Court having jurisdiction of the same matters. At the same time, it is to be remarked that it is confined in its operation to the parties before the Court, or who may, if they wish to do so, come before the Court and have a hearing on the issues so to be decided. This limitation was manifestly in the mind of the Court in the case referred to, for the learned judge who delivered the opinion, goes on to show that persons interested in the possession of the property in the custody of the Court may, by petition, make themselves so far parties to the proceedings as to have their interests protected, although the persons representing adverse interests in such case do not possess the qualifications of citizenship necessary to enable them to sue each other in the Federal Courts. The proceeding here alluded to is one unusual in any Court, and is only to be resorted to in the Federal Courts, in extraordinary cases, where it is essential to prevent injustice by an abuse of the process of the Court, which cannot otherwise be remedied. But it is not true that a Court having obtained jurisdiction of a subject matter and a suit, and of the parties to it, thereby excludes all other courts from the right to adjudicate upon other matters having a very close connection with those before the first Court, and, in some instances, requiring the decision of the same questions exactly. In examining into the exclusive character of the jurisdiction of such cases, we must have regard to the nature of the remedies, the character of the relief sought, and the identity of the parties in the different suits. For example, a party having notes secured by a mortgage on real estate, may, unless restrained by statute, sue in a Court of Chancery to foreclose his mortgage, and in a Court of law to recover a judgment on his notes, and in another Court of law in an act of ejectment to get possession of the land. Here in all the suits the only question at issue may be the existence of the debt mentioned in the notes and mortgage; but as the relief sought is different, and the mode of proceeding is different, the jurisdiction of neither Court is affected by the proceeding in the other. And this is true, notwithstanding the common object of all the suits may be the collection of the debt. The true effect of the rule in these cases is, that the Court of Chancery cannot render judgment for the debt, nor judgment of ejectment, but can only proceed in its own mode, to foreclose the equity of redemption, by sale or otherwise. The first court of law cannot foreclose or give a judgment of ejectment, but can render a judgment for the payment of the debt; and the third court can give the relief by ejectment, but neither of the others, and the judgment of each court in the matter properly before it is binding and conclusive on all the other courts. This is the illustration of the rule where the parties are the same in all three of the courts. The limitation of the rule must be much stronger, and must be applicable under many more varying circumstances, when persons not parties to the proceedings are prosecuting their own separate interests in other courts. The case before us is an apt illustration of these remarks. The proceeding in the attachment suit did not involve the question of the title of Hoover N. Colboth, defendant in error, to the property attached. The whole proceeding in that Court, ending as it might in a judgment for the plaintiff, an execution and sale of the property attached, and satisfaction thereby of the plaintiff's debt, may be, and in such cases usually is, carried through without once requiring the Court to consider the question of title to the property. That is all the time a question between the officer, or the purchaser at his sale on the one side, and the adverse claimant on the other. There is no pretence, nor does any one understand that anything more is involved or concluded by such proceedings than such title to the property as the defendant in attachment had when the levy was made. Hence it is obvious that plaintiff in error is mistaken when he asserts that the suit in the Federal Court drew to it the question of title to the property, and that the suit in the State Court against the Marshal could not withdraw that issue from the former Court. No such issue was made before it, or was likely to come before it in the usual course of proceedings in such a suit. It is true that if, under the limitations in Freeman *vs.* Howe, the claimant of the property had voluntarily gone before that Court and asked by petition that the property be released from attachment, and restored to his possession, he might have raised such issue, and would have been bound by its decision. But no such application was made; no such issue was, in fact, raised; and no such issue belonged ordinarily in the case. We see nothing therefore in the mere fact, that the writ issued from the Federal Court to prevent the Marshal from being sued in the State Court, in trespass for his own tort, in levying it upon the property of a man against whom the writ did not run, and on property which was not liable to it.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Minnesota is affirmed, with costs, both in this case and in No. 136 of our docket, between the same parties.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The following named gentlemen were yesterday duly impanneled as Grand Jurors for the present term:

Hugh Auchincloss, Foreman.
Thomas M. Partridge,
Charles H. Mount,
Benjamin H. Day,
Felise Effry,
Duncan F. Carvey,
James M. Raymond,
William T. Booth,
Oliver S. Strong,
Mitchell C. Brooks,
Richard Martin,
John H. Sprague,
Hiram Wisner,
Edwin Weston,
Abraham Lent,
John Austin Stevens, Jr.,
George W. Lent,
Dennis Sadlier,
Enoch R. Ware.
Samuel T. Knapp.

The Judge charged the Grand Jury on the usual points of law, and they retired to their room to deliberate.

Joseph Lewis, indicted for burglary in the third degree, on the charge of breaking into the premises occupied by Bernhardt Strauss, of No. 501 Eighth-avenue, by forcing open the shutter, on the night of the 9th of June, and stealing five pieces of silk of the value of $1,200, and shawls of the value of $300, was tried and convicted. He was remanded for sentence.

James Dean, indicted for petit larceny from the person, on the charge of being caught in the act of picking the pocket of Johanna Hallbick on the 30th of June, of a pocketbook containing $2 65, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

[Advertisement.]

OPEN ON THE 4TH.—Those not at leisure except on holidays will find the Phrenological Museum open to-day, free to visitors. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, will be made, with advice as to choice of pursuits, &c., No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

An oration delivered on the "Fourth" is somewhat exhaustive, both to orator and audience. Just then KENT'S East India Coffee can be taken with the happiest results. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents. Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which protects invisibly and without damage each window and door, is in operation at the office, No. 284 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—Miss Clary, Miss Burke, Miss O'Neill, Miss Fowler, Mr. Fowler, W. P. Russell, Miss Welsh, E. McDonald, F. W. Mitchell, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Havelock, Mrs. Stone, Master Stone, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. McCarthy, Miss C. Cosgrove, Miss McVoy, Miss Mitchell, Miss Lehman, D. O'Donohue, Miss Havelock, E. M. Blount, N. Argus, R. Garris, Miss Harrison, Miss Henry, J. H. Goodwin, T. W. Withers, Miss C. Osgood, Miss Lizzie Osgood, Geo. A. Reed.

JULY 3—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—Rev. O. P. Hiller and wife, Rev. W. H. Bradshaw, Rev. S. H. Calhoun, Miss Calhoun, Charles Calhoun, Mrs. Conolly, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mrs. Murphy and family, John J. Earle and daughter, Mrs. George Earle, and 365 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon rises... 11 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 04 | Gov. Island. 12 53 | Hell Gate.... 2 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Tarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., C. Goodspeed.

Steamers Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Philotraxe, (Norw.,) Petersen, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Roanoke, (Br.,) Davis, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhoades, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Biagio, (Ital.,) Gugluilmo, Bristol, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Prindessa Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix, via Brunswick, Ga., Roche, Bros. & Coffey.

Brigs Silksworth, (Br.,) Chrishop, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken; Maitland, (Br.,) Thrift, Civita Vecchia, G. F. Bulley; Ivanhoe, (Br.,) Stockton, Bermuda, Miller & Houghton; Olivia, (Hamb.,) Moller, Wilmington, G. H. Millington; Independence, (Br.,) McNitte, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; William & Jane, (Br.,) Livinsed, London, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners America, Reynolds, Bristol, R. I., G. N. Stranahan; M. C. Compton, Dupay, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Madison Holmes, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Sybil, Pendleton, Wareham, via New-Haven, J. W. McKee & Co.; J. N. Seymour, Norton, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Emerald, Sinclair, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; W. H. Hunter, Hasken, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; John Sanderson, Carroll, Lingan, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Saltilla, Foster, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Cyrus Fossett, Hogdon, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Petronella, (Br.,) Marshall, Wauk River, Leaycraft & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Foster, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Rollins, Wall, Elizabethport.

Sloop Caroline, Ross, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool June 18, Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 381 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. June 18, lat. 51 16, lon. 16 16, spoke steamship City of Cork, bound E. 19th, lat. 51 02, lon. 26 48, steamship Persia, bound E. 23d, lat. 48 12, lon. 37 11, steamship Denmark, bound E. 29th, lat. 42 32, lon. 57 25, Br. ship Mary Lyon, bound W.

Steamship Gussie Telfair, Dean, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with cotton to C. P. Pierson. July 1, lat. 35 50, lon. 75 23, spoke steamship Empire, from Wilmington, N. C., bound N., 4 ds. out; same time, bark Union, from Porto Rico for New-York, 10 ds. out; same day, lat. 37 50, lon. 75 02, brig Lydia H. Cole, from Cuba for New-York, 20 ds. out.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool June 19, Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 365 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. July 2, off Hatteras, passed steamship San Salvador, bound S.

Steamship Hunter, Rodgers, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Ship Alpha, (Norw.,) Neilson, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and 290 passengers to order. Had 5 deaths and 1 birth on the passage.

Bark Giovanni P., (Aust.,) Galovich, Leghorn April 26, with marble, rags, &c., to Wm. J. Pate.

Bark Grosshersogin Anna, (Meckl.,) Wendt, Trieste 94 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Investigator, Carver, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Haydn, (Lubec,) Steffen, Pernambuco 32 ds., with hides, &c., to W. F. Schmidt & Co. June 26, lat. 35, lon. 73 26, spoke Br. brig Edith, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, 35 ds. out.

Brig Lone Star, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, Crab Island 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Geo. Wheelwright.

Schr. Robert Noble, (of Halifax,) West, Cat Island 11 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Elizabeth, (of Digby, N. S.,) Lent, Point-a-Petre 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. Village Bride, (of Westport,) Terhune, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to Jos. Enease.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Hall, Harbor Island 11 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Maude, from Maracaibo for New-York, went ashore in Crooked Island Passage about June 1, and became a total loss. Crew and cargo saved.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Kimball—bark, from Mobile for Europe, June 27, lat. 24 29, lon. 78 13.

C. H. Kennedy—brig, from Arroyo for New-York, 6 ds. out, June 24, lat. 20 48, lon. 72.

Ralph Post—schr., from New-York for New-Orleans, June 18, off Tortugas.

Triton—wh. bark, from St. Catharine's, bound N., with 570 bbls. sperm, no date, lat. 24 20, lon. 49 15.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Cow Bay, June 27, barks Sagadehoc, Auld; Flor del Mar, Wiswell; O. A. Jones, Francis, and Tweed, McDougall, New-York; brig Rio, Johnson, do.; schrs. Mary E. Kellinger, and Josiah Whitehouse, Jones, do. Cld. to 28th, bark Anita Morton, Hines, and L. M. Rich, Panno, New-York; brigs Ida, ——; Wm. Nash, McBride; Ben Nevis, Forest; Rolling Wave; W. H. Bickmore, Bickmore; Florence, Jacobs; Shannon, Pilley; Elba, Davison; Aspen, Stewart, and J. W. John, McQuarril, do.; schrs. Village Belle, Boyle; A. F. Ames, Ames; Helen, Carroll; Lucy Ames, Flanders; Margaret & Lucy, New-York.

Old. at Lingan, C. B., June 26, brigs Bedadabec and Mabel Hall, Hall, New-York.

At Leghorn, June 16, bark Alexander McNell, Andrews, New-York; Esther, Prince, for Philadelphia.

At Cadiz, June 15, brigs Ibis, (Nor.,) Thoraldsend, and Francesca, (Ital.,) for New-York.

Arr. at Malaga, June 12, bark Lord Clarendon, (Br.,) New-York, and left for Port Mahon to perform quarantine. In port, brig Venus, ——, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Chimera, (Br.,) for Boston.

At Remedios, June 16, barks Walter, for New-York in 4 ds.; Lucy A. Nichols, for do. in 8 ds.; Jenny Bird, for do. in 8 ds.; Thos. Fletcher, for Boston in 18 ds.

At Nuevitas, June 11, bark New Light, for New-York in 3 ds.; brigs Nellie Antrim, do. do.; T. J. Owen, Zodiac and Sophia, just arr.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 15, brig Eugene, for New-York June 21.

At Point-a-Petre, June 12, Br. brigs Fleetwing and Highland Nancy, for New-York June 17.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

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The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

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OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS D.

ON THE HAVANA PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS. DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., on SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
151	1000	4958	200	11510	200	18024	200	23594	500
172	200	4965	400	11533	400	18130	200	23641	200
261	400	5115	200	11616	400	18161	200	23713	200
265	400	5116	200	11629	200	18203	200	23817	400
274	200	5122	400	11687	500	18222	400	24510	400
305	1000	5156	200	11716	500	18245	400	24140	200
368	400	5632	500	11822	200	18253	200	24520	500
413	200	5679	1000	11872	200	18374	200	24552	400
433	400	5866	200	11880	400	18391	400	24559	500
444	200	5888	400	11965	200	18538	400	24643	400
520	100000	5924	500	12096	200	18547	200	24870	400
551	1000	6010	200	12211	200	18553	500	24858	400
630	200	6031	200	12281	400	18569	400	25006	400
634	400	6142	400	12310	400	18617	200	25034	1000
647	500	6248	1000	12313	1000	18692	200	25062	500
692	200	6280	400	12576	200	18768	200	25170	1000
839	200	6300	500	12654	500	18814	200	25453	200
1262	200	6363	400	12796	400	18943	400	25488	400
1263	200	6424	200	12836	400	19126	500	25580	400
1364	500	6434	500	12967	400	19207	400	25672	1000
1371	200	6747	200	13217	500	19257	500	25716	200
1390	400	6804	200	13242	1000	19276	500	25891	200
1590	200	6844	200	13363	200	19326	500	26174	200
1621	10000	6929	1000	13410	400	19379	400	26315	400
1757	200	7204	200	13418	200	19416	200	26446	200
1783	400	7270	400	13612	400	19467	400	26500	500
1878	400	7580	5000	13747	400	19516	200	26594	500
2052	200	7561	400	13791	400	19558	200	26708	400
2320	200	7745	500	13841	1000	19639	400	26767	200
2433	400	7933	200	13903	200	19755	1000	26792	200
2456	200	7976	200	13953	200	19799	400	26839	1000
2462	500	7894	400	14219	400	20124	200	26943	200
2696	400	8190	400	14239	400	20184	400	26947	200
2757	200	8192	200	14496	1000	20354	400	26958	200
2792	200	8274	400	14468	200	20370	200	26996	400
2811	400	8277	400	14478	500	20436	200	27012	400
2954	400	8501	400	14803	200	20784	200	17298	200
3051	200	8654	400	14964	400	20830	200	27349	400
3128	200	8687	200	15019	200	20832	1000	27358	400
3158	200	8708	400	15218	400	20836	400	27[illegible]69	200
3169	50000	8849	400	15304	200	20900	200	27446	400
3189	500	8914	200	15514	200	21007	400	27447	400
3235	200	9027	400	15577	500	21[illegible]32	500	27889	200
3238	400	9208	400	15590	200	21281	1000	27970	400
3313	1000	9214	200	15686	200	21328	200	28010	500
3404	400	9848	400	15710	200	21440	200	28012	400
3424	200	9345	1000	15859	1000	21514	400	28[illegible]46	200
3475	400	9490	500	15877	500	21661	200	28410	200
3487	200	9618	500	15909	200	21835	200	28484	400
3561	400	9626	200	16073	200	21859	500	28670	200
3609	500	9697	200	16086	200	21929	200	28681	400
3678	1000	9762	200	16256	500	21967	200	28682	2850
3700	500	9772	500	16328	500	22078	200	28854	500
3770	500	9790	200	16342	400	22285	400	28872	200
3823	400	9918	500	16378	200	22311	200	28991	400
3871	400	9929	400	16433	500	22314	200	29170	200
3883	400	9969	400	16438	400	22472	200	29275	400
3914	1000	10063	200	16567	200	22512	200	29310	1000
3916	200	10187	200	16579	200	22533	200	29327	200
3931	500	10217	200	16647	200	22558	200	29405	200
3941	400	10232	200	16743	400	22599	200	29414	400
4023	400	10250	200	16908	200	22607	400	29443	1000
4026	500	10256	500	16990	500	23027	400	29461	400
4060	200	10318	200	17166	400	23044	400	29462	1000
4068	200	10356	400	17221	200	23090	400	29537	400
4089	400	10478	200	17233	400	23145	200	29552	400
4330	200	10616	200	17287	1000	23158	500	29725	200
4372	200	10947	500	17385	400	23497	200	29775	400
4391	200	11010	400	17532	200	23308	400	29895	1000
4452	200	11012	500	17567	400	23353	500	29954	1000
4558	500	11069	400	17576	25000	23462	200	29960	400
4668	400	11125	200	17600	1000	23555	200	29969	400
4707	200	11133	1000	17620	400	23567	200	29983	400
4825	400	11194	200	17678	200				
4902	200	11212	200	17709	200				

Circulars in the above Lottery sent free by addressing JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York City.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 413, July 3, 1866.

59, 76, 1, 7, 33, 41, 8, 74, 6, 21, 29, 53, 64, 10.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 414, July 3, 1866.

5, 31, 8, 64, 7, 50, 58, 47, 76, 43, 4, 11, 57.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 313, July 3, 1866.

31, 70, 7, 67, 39, 66, 60, 6, 54, 52, 28, 33, 5, 38.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 314, July 3, 1866.

33, 56, 30, 9, 70, 52, 75, 50, 12, 74, 45, 55, 6.

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